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BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO. 246 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1913 ONE ANNA

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LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ............ 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ............ 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ...... 20 „

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January 1914.

| Date of Sailing | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Dec. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .... | 10000 |
| 27th „ | Persia .. | 8000 | ........ | .. |
| 1914. 3rd Jan. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Macedonia..... | 10500 |
| 10th „ | Delta .. | 8000 | ........ | .. |
| 17th „ | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa......... | 11000 |
| 24th „ | Arabia .. | 8000 | ........ | .. |
| 31st. „ | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan .... | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ........ | .. |
| 14th „ | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea ....... | 11000 |
| 21st. „ | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ........ | .. |
| 28th „ | Maloja .. | 12500 | ........ | .. |
| 7th March. | Persia .. | 8000 | ........ | .. |
| 14th „ | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora ... | 10500 |
| 21st. „ | Macedonia .. | 10500 | ........ | .. |
| 28th „ | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.... | 10000 |
| *1stApril. | Himalaya .. | 7000 | ........ | .. |
| 4th „ | Arabia .. | 8000 | ........ | .. |
| 11th „ | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina....... | 12500 |
| 18th „ | Mantua .. | 11000 | ........ | .. |
| 25th „ | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| *29th „ | Arcadia .. | 7000 | ........ | .. |
| 2nd May | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ........ | .. |
| 9th „ | Salsette .. | 6030 | Malwa......... | 11000 |
| 16th „ | Persia .. | 8000 | ........ | -- |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

|  | SINGLE. |  | RETURN. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | "A" rate | "B" rate. | "A" rate | "B" rate. |
| To MARSEILLES ... | Rs. 594 | or Rs. 495 | Rs. 891 | or Rs. 742-8. |
| „ LONDON ......... | „ 627 | or Rs. 528 | Rs. 940-8 | or Rs. 792. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inaba Maru. | S. Tominaga. | 6189 | 3rd. Dec. | 12th. Dec |
| BombayMaru | Y. Tozawa. | 4625 | 19th. Dec. | 30th. Dec. |
| ColomboMaru | N.Kawashima | 4709 | 28th. Dec. | 9th. Jan. |
| KamakuraMar | T. Hori. | 6126 | 11th. Jan. | 23rd. Jan. |
| RangoonMaru | T. Date. | 4936 | 25th. Jan. | 6th. Feb. |
| KawachiMaru | A.Christiansen | 6163 | 8th. Feb. | 20th. Feb. |
| Penang Maru | S. Murazumi | 5500 | 22nd. Feb. | 6th. Mar. |
| Inaba Maru | S. Tominaga. | 6189 | 8th. Mar. | 20th. Mar. |
| BombayMaru | Y. Tozawa. | 4625 | 22nd. Mar. | 3rd. Apr. |
| ColomboMaru | N.Kawashima | 4709 | 5th. Apr. | 17th. Apr. |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes
of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

**43-1, Bowbazar Street, Majumdar Bros. & Co.**
**CALCUTTA.** *Managing Agent*

## SHIPPING,

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

**SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.**

**TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.**

| Steamers. |  | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona | A&C | 7467 | 21st Jan...... | .... |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475* | 23rd Feb...... | 21st Feb..... |
| City of Calcutta | A&C | 7680* | 12th Mar.... | 10th Mar.. |
| Trafford Hall | A | 5321 | 21st Mar ... | .... |
| City of Manchester | A&C | 5551 | .... | 25th Mar... |
| City of Paris | A&C | 9232* | 13th April.... | 11th April.. |
| City of Karachi | A&C | 5566 | .... | 22nd April |
| City of Lahore | A&C | 6875 | .... | 29th April.. |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475 | 27th May ... | 25th May . |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

| Fares. | 1st, Class Single. | 1st Class Return. | 2nd Class Single. | 2nd Class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. | .... | 999 | ...... | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

### ALL ABOUT HEALTH.

An important publication full o Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience. Gratis and post free.

*Apply to —*

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
*(AMNAGER KATHIAWAR*

### The Bombay Chronicle.

◆

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly .. | .. Rs. 20. |
| Half-yearly .. | .. Rs. 11. |
| Quarterly .. | .. Rs. 6. |

MOFUSSIL.

| | |
|---|---|
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| Half-yearly .. | .. Rs. 16. |
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APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,

*After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.*

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1695 | Th. 18th Dec. | 9 a.m. | ‡C. M. |
| LHASA | 2184, | Fri. 19th Dec. | *6 a.m. | Direct |
| LINGA, | 2185, | Mon. 22nd Dec. | 11 a.m. | †I. D. & C. M. |

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3148 tons, on Thursday, the 18th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on. |
|---|---|---|
| *PALAMCOTTA ... | 3413 | Thursday, 25th Dec. |
| †PURNEA ......... | 3306 | „ 8th Jan. |
| *PENTAKOTA ...... | 3418 | „ 22nd „ |
| †LINDULA ......... | 3358 | „ 5th Feb. |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

12th December, 1913.

## BANKING,

### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ................. | £1,000,000 |
| Paid up Capital ................. | £400,000 |
| Reserve Fund ...................... | £15,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ................ | £600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

### X'MAS 1913

Orders are now being Registered
AT

**FELICE CORNAGLIA,**

Manufacturing Confectioner,
**BOMBAY & POONA,**
**NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.**

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ............ | £ 2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital .................. | £ 1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ........................ | £1,040,000 |

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Eliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer point)
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

### RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S HEALTH RESTORER

Distributed gratis & Post free to al

*Apply to:—*

**SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY**
**30-2. Harrison Road, Calcutta.**

## BANKING,

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ................ | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ....................... | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up ...................... | Rs. 9,88,153 |
| Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) | Rs. 10,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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### THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

◆

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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*Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

### YULETIDE CLAIM.

From this day and to the end of December, there will be a Discount of 20 per cent. or

Rupees 2 in every 10
„ 4 „ „ 20
„ 10 „ „ 50
„ 20 „ „ 100

off all Marcks' Jewellery, Watches, Silver, Electro-plate and Solid Cut Glass purchased for cash.

The largest stock of desirable and most welcome Christmas and New Year Gifts in Bombay marked in plain figures.

### MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

### REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

**INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.**

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

### MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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|---|---|---|
| Dindigul Pearls with rings ... ... ... | per 50 | Rs. 3—0 |
| Dindigul Bouquets „ ... ... ... ... | „ 50 | „ 2-12 |
| Dindigul Torches „ ... ... ... ... | „ 50 | „ 3—8 |
| Dindigul Rocks „ ... ... ... ... | „ 50 | „ 2—8 |
| Dindigul Pride, thin and long ... ... ... | „ 50 | „ 2—0 |

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

**D. Merwan & Co.,**

24 Medows Street, Fort,

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

### ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

*CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.*

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED

MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY.*

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| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED

CHAUFFEUR wanted for Rover Car. Must be careful driver and able to do ordinary repairs.

Address E. R. DANGERFIELD, Jhansi.

EXPERT LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST (British) required immediately for the "Lalimli" Mills, Cawnpore, Commencing salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Subsequent promotion according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply by letter only with full particulars to

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN
MILLS Co., LD.,...
Cawnpore.

WANTED from January 1st a Matron in the Wanamaker Girl's High School, Allahabad.—For particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED a TYPIST and a GENERAL CLERK. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1028

WANTED at once for Officers' Mess, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt., Jhansi, a first class Cook.

Applications to P.M.C.

WANTED Motor Bicycle 1913 or 1912 Model capable of taking side car.

State make, horse-power, and all particulars to A. HARE-DUKE, District Engineer, Darbhanga.

WANTED a QUALIFIED LADY DOCTOR for a Native State in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating terms, qualifications previous services, etc., to "J" Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

WANTED.—An experienced Book-keeper knowledge of double entry system and commercial work essential.—Apply with testimonials which will not be returned, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to General Nawabzada Obaidulla, Khan., C. S. I. of Bhopal C. I.

WANTED European or Anglo-Indian GRADUATE MASTER, for European High School work, Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Doveton Protestant College.
Madras.

WANTED SALESMAN, pushing and energetic, must have good knowledge, Leather Goods trade and be willing to travel periodically. State nationality, experience, salary.

CHROME LEATHER Co.,
Madras.

WHELER CLUB, LIMITED.—WANTED a KHANSAMAH, must be a first class Cook himself and provide three efficient Assistant Cooks.

Apply for particulars of pay, etc., to

J. G. BELL,
Secretary,
Wheler Club, Limited.
Meerut, 13th December, 1913.

WANTED a TUTOR, male or female, Indian or European, to take charge of education and bringing up of young children, lodging free, salary up to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to

JWALA PRASADA, B.A.,
Executive Engineer,
Anupshahr Division G. C., Meerut.

### WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy
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Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training.
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

**THE REGISTRAR.**
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 12.
11, Mamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Kurwai Dispensary, C. I., at Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 75 per month by Rs. 2 annual increment.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the AGENCY SURGEON in Bhopal, Sehore, C. I.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes App'y, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED a qualification SALUTRI for service in the Savantvadi State for one year. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to

H. HARRISON, Major,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

WANTED for a Women's and Children's Mission Hospital in Trevandrum, Travancore, an Anglo-Indian Lady as ASST. SURGEON. Salary Rs. 90—100: House room provided and use of conveyance. Apply to

LADY SUPT., C.E.Z.M.S.,
Fern Hill,
Trevandrum.

REQUIRED on April 1st, 1914, a LADY DOCTOR, with University qualifications, as House Physician at the Cama Hospital; salary Rs. 200 p. m. with furnished quarters; appointment tenable for two years. Apply at once with testimonials, to

FIRST PHYSICIAN,
Cama Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED a Farrier, having knowledge of horses and their diseases, preferred. Salary Rs. 30 monthly to start with, rising to Rs. 40 in two years. Apply with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar:
13th November, 1913. 951

WANTED for the Station School, Ambala, from Feb. 1st, 1914, two trained and certificated Mistresses, one as Head Mistress on a salary of Rs. 110, and the other for Kindergarten and Standard I on a salary of Rs. 90.

In addition there are excellent Provident Funds inaugurated by Government.

Apply CHAPLAIN, Ambala.

WOLSELEY TOURING CAR FOR SALE—16-20, complete and in perfect condition. Adjustable front seat. Extra long wheelbase with transverse near spring. Rudge Whitworth detachable wheels with spare. Tyres practically new. One man hood Extra large Colonial radiator. Triple folding screen. Headlights, etc. Owner going home. Cost £618. Price Rs. 7,000—Apply LT.-COL. P. P. KILKELLY, I.M.S., Byculla Club, Bombay.

WANTED competent MAN to take charge of Shift on Diesel Engine Driving Electrical Plant. Must have previous experience. Wages offered Rs. 100—150 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply with full information to

MANAGER,
Vizianagram Mining Co.,
Chipurupalle, Viz. District.

WANTED a HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Agency Engineer Kathiawar's Office. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Experienced and qualified persons only need apply. Applications, with particulars of qualifications, previous experience and age should reach the Undersigned before 31st December, 1913. The first six months' service will be on probation and will be confirmed on approval.

AGENCY ENGINEER,
Kathiawar, Rajkot.

WANTED—Two energetic and capable MEN for the Bombay Pinjrapole and its branches, Graduates preferred.

(1) For administering its finances, having thorough knowledge of Gujarati book-keeping.
(2) For general management especially supervision of animals, possessing organising abilities.

Apply

N. H. COOPER,
Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital, Parel.

## FOR SALE.

F. N. Motor Cycle, 1911 model, 2½ H. P. single cylinder, two speeds, free engine, in good working order, Rs. 500.

Gentleman's Saddle, knee rolls, Rs. 30.

Apply L. S. WHITE, I.C.S., Mirzapur.

FOR SALE—30 H.-P. 6-Cylinder NAPIER imported second hand, seating six. Wire wheels, electric-lights, horns, self-starter. Overhauled. In excellent condition. For trial apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—GOING CHEAP. A Governess' Cart upholstered with green leatherette R. T. wheels, with a set of old but serviceable Harness, Rs. 150 or nearest offer.

Also a Pony Rickshaw with lamps and harness complete, pony very quiet. Price Rs. 150 or nearest offer.

Apply T. H. PARVION, c/o PARVION & Co., Bareilly.

## FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—Early 1912 3½ H. P. Triumph Motor Cycle in perfect order, Rs. 550. Neo-Cyclostyle, hardly ever used, Rs. 25. — Apply to Lieut. P. R. QUAYLE, 127th Q. M. O. Baluch, L. I. Poona.

FOR SALE—BUNDLES of best dry HAY of 100lb. each bound by Hand Press Machine, ready for delivery at Hirania, Dip and Barkhera Railway Stations, G. I. P Railway. Apply to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., Bhopal.

FOR SALE—HAMMERLESS GUN, D. B. B. Loading 12 bore. Anson and Deeley action, double bolt with top sliding bolt. Westley Richards pattern top lever. Damascus barrels; straight hand stocks. Very little used. Bought Jan. 1913 for Rs 450. Weight 6½ lbs. In leather case with all cleaning implements condition as new. Price complete Rs. 300—Apply to A. M. CLARKE, The Bombay Co., Ltd., Bombay.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR CARS SALE EXTRAORDINARY. WE HAVE pleasure in ANNOUNCING that we have a limited number of FORD touring cars, on hand which arrived in a soiled condition owing to damage by water. We have now settled this matter with the Insurance Co., and these cars have now been put in perfect condition and are in every respect the same as those we have in our regular stock. These cars are very latest model, 4 cyl. 20 H.-P., Ford touring complete with hood. Hood pocket. Windscreen. Side curtains. Speedometer, horn. 2 acetylene, head lamps with generator. Side and tail lamps. Tyre repair outfit. Tyre pump. Battery and magneto ignition, The price which we are prepared to offer these is Rs. 2,500, tested and in perfect running order. Interested parties should, however, apply quickly as we have only a limited number to offer. Apply sharp to

THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35—37, Medows Street,
1019 Bombay.

PEDIGREE Aridale pups, from Rs. 50.

2. D. B. C. F. h'less Ball and Shot Gun, as new, Rs. 300.

3. Mann. Schonauer Rifle as new. Rs. 200.

4. Black English Leather Harness, little used Rs. 65.

5. A lot horse gear, may be seen any time.

6. Jost Fan, old pattern, excellent order. Rs. 50.

7. Clipping Machine, new knives, Rs. 28.

Any reasonable offer accepted to ensure early sale.

MAJOR MALCOLM BRUCE,
Lucknow.

TOURNAMENT PONIES FOR SALE.—Owner going home. Ch. Arab Geld. DABCHICK, 8years, 14§, Rs. 3,000. (2) Bay Irish Geld. MICK, 7 years, Rs. 2,000. (3). Bay Arab Geld. KAHELI, 9 years. Rs. 2,000.

All I. P. A. C., believed sound, open to any trial or examination, played in many tournaments, (1) and (2) up to 12st. 7, (3) up to 12st., all very temperate and easy to play.

1. Winner of two races and two gymkhana races 1 mile to 3 furlongs.

2. Very sturdy and quick off the mark.

3. Winner 3 furlong and 4 furlong gymkhana races, most staunch to ride off, very fast but always on the light side.

Captain O. M. HARRIS, R.H.E., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

13 ACRES of land fit for building bungalows has to be sold at Nasik in one lot or plots—A drive of 2 minutes from Station-parallel to the Road that leads into City. 18' well already dug. For further particulars apply to undersigned."

Messrs. THATTE BROS.
Post Dharavi,
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FOR SALE—The Property of General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India

TURN-OUT.

1 Victoria—rubber tyred, by Steuart & Co., Calcutta, new in 1912. 1 pair Carriage Horse, Black Australian Geldings, aged, very well matched, regularly driven in Simla, perfect manners, showy action, never sick or sorry, winners of many prizes.

Set Brass Mounted Harness for above (English), Rs. 3,500.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Souter Hunting Saddles | |
| 1 | Double Bridle ... | 80 |
| | FURNITURE ETC. | |
| 1 | English Chesterfield Sofa ... | 160 |
| 1 | English Easy Chair ... | 40 |
| 1 | Waste Paper Basket lined silk ... | 5 |
| 12 | Cotton Sofa Pillows (each Rs. 4) | 48 |
| 1 | Tall Glass Flower Vase ... | 10 |
| 1 | Small Flower Vase ... | 6 |
| 1 | Cloak-room Set, brush, omb, hand-glass and powder box, ivory ... ... | 10 |
| 1 | Set silk curtains with fringe ... | 30 |
| 8 | Down Sofa Pillows (red China silk covers) ... ... | 120 |
| 4 | Gilt Wooden Electric Light Candlesticks with white silk shades, pair, ... ... | 16 |
| 1 | Silver do. ... | 16 |
| 1 | Louis XVI Striking Clock and gilt bracket ... ... | 200 |
| 2 | Large gilt wooden Electric Light Candlesticks ... ... | 30 |

Also a quantity of:—

1 Plate
2 China (Breakfast Service, Dessert Service for 50 and Coffee Cups to be sold in dozens or all together.
3 Glass (Plain and Gold Rimmed.)
4 Cutlery.
5 Table Linen.

Apply to A.-D.-C. in charge of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Household, Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Delhi.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## NOTICES.

### BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the official Assignee, High Court, Bombay. Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., will sell by public auction, at the RACE COURSE, Mahaluxmi, at 8 a.m. sharp, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1913, the following Race Horses, the property of Mr. LIONS and others.

Ch. A. H. Purity 6 yrs. absolutely sound and winner of many races.

G. A. H. Malayeb 13-1¼ aged.

Ch. A. G. A very good hack 5 yrs.

1034

### NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

TENDERS are now being INVITED by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the manufacture and supply of COUNTRY SPIRIT from the Distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the Districts in that Presidency. The Contracts, tenders for which must be received by the 16th February, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from the 1st April, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contracts may be obtained at, or an application to, the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

Sd. H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913. 0809

### BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, J.P.
Manager:—Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., J.P., F.S.A.A.
Consulting Actuary:—Mr. George King, F.F.A., F.I.A.

SHAREHOLDERS and POLICYHOLDERS are INFORMED that the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited (formerly called the Swadeshi Life Assurance Co., Ltd.), has never had any fixed deposits with Bankers and has suffered no loss on account of the recent failures, except a small balance on current account hardly Rs. 700 (seven hundred Rupees) in the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., and its Branches.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Chairman.
K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th December, 1913. 1025

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

OWING to the ALTERATIONS in the ALIGNMENT of the Tramway Tracks at Bori Bunder now taking place the through running between Cruickshank Road and Hornby Road will be suspended for a few days from the 21st instant. It will therefore be necessary for passengers concerned to walk across the Junction to the connecting cars which will start from the Maidan Siding for Girgaum and Kalbadevi and from the Crossover near Bhatia Bagh in Hornby Road for Museum West and Sassoon Dock.

After this portion of the Junction is completed the through running between the Market and Elphinstone Circle will similarly be suspended while the alterations to these tracks are being undertaken. Through cars between Crawford Market and Rampart Row will also be suspended.

C. N. MOBERLY.
1038 Joint Managing Engineer.

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

Daily Express: Through service between Bombay, Delhi Ferozepore, Lahore Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Also additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

| DOWN. Fast Passenger 1,2,3 H. M. | DOWN. Northern Express. 1,2,3 H. M. | | Stations. | | UP. Northern Express. 1,2,3, H. M. | UP. Fast Passenger 1,2,3, H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21.45 | 21. 0 | Dep: | Bombay (Colaba) | Arr: | 8.50 | 6.55 |
| 3.20 | 20.37 | Arr: | Muttra | Dep: | 8.45 | 0.50 |
| 6.55 | 23.30 | „ | Delhi | „ | 6. 0 | 21.20 |
| | 5.48 | „ | Bhatinda | „ | 23.43 | |
| | 7.21 | „ | Ferozepore Cantt | „ | 22. 9 | |
| | 8.56 | „ | Lahore Cantt: West | „ | 20.32 | |
| | 11.17 | „ | Wazirabad | „ | 17.50 | |
| | 13.30 | „ | Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) | „ | 15.51 | |
| | 12.47 | „ | Jhelum | „ | 16.13 | |
| | 15.50 | „ | Rawalpindi | „ | 13.32 | |
| | 19.10 | „ | Nowshera | „ | 9.47 | |
| | 20.13 | „ | Peshawar Cantt: | „ | 8.48 | |

Also through 1st and 2nd class carriages between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur.

| Down Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M. | | Stations. | | Up Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21.00 | Dep: | Bombay (Colaba) | Arr: | 8.50 |
| 23.50 | „ | Delhi | „ | 4.35 |
| 1.23 | Arr: | Meerut Cantt: | Dep: | 2.11 |
| 3.27 | „ | Saharanpur | „ | 23. 5 |
| 5.10 | „ | Ambala Cantt: | „ | 21. 8 |

*Note.*—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
250 General Traffic Manager.

## NOTICES.

### INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

### TENDER FOR COAL.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY the 8th day of JANUARY 1914 for the supply of:—

10,520 Tons (more or less) Steam Coal during 1914-1915.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th December 1913.

### REWARD RUPEES 1,000.

WHEREAS some evil disposed persons or person have or has recently circulated in Bombay and elsewhere a document containing allegations of the most false and malicious description against.

MR. SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA with the intent of causing damage to the said Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla in his person and reputation, whereby such persons or person are or is guilty of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

NOW the above mentioned REWARD will be paid to any person, not being a principal offender, who shall furnish to THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Bombay, information which shall lead to the offenders or offender being brought to justice.

Dated 16th December, 1913.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
1043 Bombay.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. DINSHAW COOVARJI PANDOLE of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null and void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Sleater Road near the Grant Road Railway Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway containing by admeasurement eight hundred square yards or thereabouts bearing with the adjoining land Collector's Old Nos. 367, 483 Collector's New Nos. 13881-13999, Old Survey No. 157, New Survey No. 1/7040 and bounded on the North by a public passage and beyond that property of Rustomji Byramji Bhesania, on the South by the property of Kotewal's chawl on the East by the property of Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and on the West by Dorabji Edalji Jamsina's alias Mithaiwalla's Agiari.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1913.

KANGA & SAYANI,
1031 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## AUCTION SALE.

### D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE AND BOOKS OF LAW AND LITERATURE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th current at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21, El. Circle, Fort, the rich household furniture, such as suits of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, 1 pair of marble ornaments (elephants), marble topped tables and teapoys, old China vases, iron and brass bedsteads, marble topped chests of drawers, cupboards, chairs, show cases, washing tables, primus stoves, etc., etc.. the property of Robert Cox, Esq., proceeding Home and others.

The valuable books of Law and Literature by Woodman, Murray, Butterworth, Cowes Digest, Civil Procedure Code, etc., etc., will be sold after the furniture has been disposed of.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture and books are on view.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th December, 1913. 259

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## AUCTION SALE.

### THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. ARTHUR. CANWORTH AND HIS BANJO.
A Wonder-Worker
And a great musician

A film to make you sit up
**KINGS OF THE FOREST.**
In the wonderland of the jungle.

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Another of those funniosities.

And All The Usual Features.

6-30 : 8-30 : 10.

### THE ALCAZAR

6-30 CINEMA DE LUXE 10
*To-night.* *To-night.*

**Bro's GOULD**
Whirlwind Dancers.

**Bro's GOULD**
The limit of Dexterity.

THEY SING, PLAY, DANCE,
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OUR PICTURES Best in the City

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NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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Sir Walter Scott's Famous Novel filmed and thrown on the screen at

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In Three Parts 3,5000 feet.

*" To-night ! Every night ! !*

OUR ANOTHER STAR FILM:
"Oil and Water."
2,000 FEET.

Showing how a Stage Beauty ran away from her husband.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY MATINEE with most valuable prizes. Box and First Class to make a choice from the three article *i.e.*, Embroidered Saree, Gold Watch Rich Woollen cloth. Others usual.

Matinee from 5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m., (S.T.)

### TOWN HALL.

***Thursday, 18th Dec. 1913 at 9-30 p. m.***

**Bombay Choral Society**

*Patrons*:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

*Vice-Patron and President*:—His Excellency Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies.

*Vice-President*:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.

**SECOND CONCERT**
**Season 1913-14**

at which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

GRAND OPERA
**FAUST**
(Gounod)

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| Mrs. E. F. Halliwell | Mrs. C. C. Watson. |

MARTHA
Mrs. A. L. Guibara.

| | |
|---|---|
| FAUST | VALENTINE |
| Mr. G. W. Johnson. | Mr. A. L. Guibara. |

WAGNER
Mr. Edwin Gellett.

MEPHISTOPHELES
M. EUGEN OSSIPOFF.
(From the Grand Opera House, Moscow).

Orchestra .. H. E. the Governor's Band.
Conductor .. Edward Behr.

Reserved Seats—Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats—Rs. 2.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.

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## AMUSEMENTS:

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**Charni Road.** **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Grand Change of Programme

**DAUGHTER OF THE SPY.**

A brilliant two-reel Drama that will keep the spectators spellbound with interest.

***We are also showing***

**Marabout Shooting in Abyssinia** (*Coloured*)
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***THREE Shows Nightly***—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
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***PRIZE Shows***—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.

**FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.**

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

**TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!**
And Every Evening including Sundays.
Twice Nightly
6-15 p.m. to 8-15 p. m.
10 p. m. to 12 p. m.

**VON ARX** and all the members of the **All-Star American Co.** together with
**CAPT. JACK KELLY** the great stock whip and Lassoo Artist
ASSISTED BY
**MISS VIOLET KELLY** the only expert lady Stock Whip manipulator in the world.

Owing to the high appreciation by the spectators of the performance yesterday Von Arx will repeat to-day his dare devil act **"The Humane Target"** when he will permit one of the Gunners of the Royal Artillery to shoot at him with his own gun and ammunition, defying death and juggling with eternity. **He will catch the bullet.**

*Challenge.* **Von Arx** is open at any time to accept all challenges from any means of detention, such as handcuffs, straight-jackets, leg irons, packing cases, etc. Send in your challenges.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. **3**, Stalls Rs. **2**, Dress Circle Re. **1-8**, Balcony Re. **1**, and Gallery annas **4**.
Children half price. Soldiers in uniform half prices in Balcony.

**BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.**

Open till 4 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Tramcars will leave at the close of the performance from Girgaum Terminus in the directions of Fort and Byculla.

***NOW OUT.***

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| The Strangling of Persia. A Record of European Diplomacy and Oriental Intrigue. By W. Morgan Shuster. With 85 illustrations, a map and appendices | 10 | 15 |
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| Indian Nationalism. An Independent Estimate. By Edwyn Bevan. Author of "The House of Seleucus," "Jerusalem under the High Priests", "Stoics and Sceptics". | 2 | 3 |
| The Life and Thought of Japan. By Okakura-Yoshisaburo, Author of "The Japanese Spirit." With twenty-five illustrations. | 3 | 1 |
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**THACKER & Co., Ld.**
BOMBAY

261

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**BOMBAY.**

**and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.**

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

*The Punjab.*—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal to in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except ar Multan.

*The United Provinces.*—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in slight defect.

*Sind and Rajputana.*—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; minimum temperature is also below normal at Bikaner.

*Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.*—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Tmeperature is normal.

*The Central Provinces.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at most stations.

*The Konkan.*—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usaul and day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

*The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.*—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and normal or in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

*General Remarks.*—Local rain has fallen on the south Coromandel coast. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland.

### *OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 16th of December 1913.*

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Mainfall. Past 24 hours. | Mainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date. | Mainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-AREA— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (12th) | 68.8 | 56.5 | 88 | 0.02 | 3.77 | 1.06 |
| Jask | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (12th) | 68.8 | 68.1 | 75 | .. | 0.00 | —0.74 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 70.8 | 46.5 | 79 | .. | 0.08 | —0.14 |
| Rawalpindi | 60.4 | 35.1 | 91 | .. | ? | ? |
| Lahore | 66.9 | 42.7 | 90 | .. | 0.37 | 0.16 |
| Sirsa | 68.3 | 43.0 | 85 | .. | 0.65 | 0.52 |
| Ambala | 66.5 | 43.9 | 89 | .. | 0.72 | 0.21 |
| Delhi | 69.0 | 46.8 | 78 | .. | 0.48 | 0.11 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 71.0 | 47.5 | 73 | .. | 0.09 | —0.11 |
| Mainpuri | 71.3 | 46.6 | 79 | .. | 0.26 | —0.07 |
| Jhansi | 74.1 | 47.4 | 69 | .. | 0.37 | 0.13 |
| Cawnpore | 71.6 | 47.5 | 77 | .. | 0.02 | —0.35 |
| Allahabad | 72.2 | 48.0 | 86 | .. | 0.68 | 0.21 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 73.6 | 42.3 | 72 | .. | 1.30 | 1.17 |
| Karachi | 79.0 | 59.0 | 51 | .. | 0.17 | 0.06 |
| Ajmer | 69.6 | 48.2 | 78 | .. | 2.34 | 1.99 |
| Jaipore | 72.2 | 47.1 | 67 | .. | 0.86 | 0.61 |
| Kotah | 74.6 | 52.6 | 70 | .. | 1.03 | 0.78 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 78.0 | 52.0 | 37 | .. | 0.03 | —0.10 |
| Dwarka | 81.3 | 61.2 | 54 | .. | 0.00 | —0.05 |
| Veraval | 85.6 | 60.3 | 42 | .. | 0.00 | —0.34 |
| Rajkot | 82.6 | 52.3 | 46 | .. | 0.00 | —0.25 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 84.0 | 56.3 | 63 | .. | 0.00 | —0.21 |
| Surat | 86.9 | 59.6 | 68 | .. | 0.00 | —0.14 |
| Ahmedabad | 85.1 | 59.7 | 47 | .. | 0.00 | —0.19 |
| Deesa | 83.8 | 54.9 | 44 | .. | 0.01 | —0.14 |
| Neemuch | 76.9 | 46.0 | 58 | .. | 0.04 | —0.17 |
| Indore | 80.1 | 49.1 | 61 | .. | 0.20 | —0.23 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 75.8 | 49.3 | 77 | .. | 0.94 | 0.37 |
| Saugor | 73.3 | 48.6 | 57 | .. | 0.81 | 0.16 |
| Hoshangabad | 79.1 | 54.9 | 55 | .. | 0.77 | 0.11 |
| Khandwa | 82.7 | 55.1 | 52 | .. | 0.00 | —0.59 |
| Akola | 87.7 | 59.5 | 40 | .. | 0.49 | —0.19 |
| Amraoti | 84.3 | 59.8 | 43 | .. | 1.31 | 0.60 |
| Nagpur | 82.6 | 58.3 | 51 | .. | 0.85 | —0.09 |
| Chanda | 85.5 | 57.5 | 61 | .. | 0.37 | —0.47 |
| Raipur | 80.7 | 57.6 | 79 | .. | 1.26 | 0.71 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 83.6 | 70.1 | 6[illegible] | .. | .. | —0.38 |
| Ratnagiri | 81.8 | 66.9 | 7[illegible] | .. | .. | —0.47 |
| Mormugao | 81.0 | 70.2 | 9[illegible] | .. | .. | —1.08 |
| Karwar | 84.2 | 67.5 | 87 | .. | .. | —1.72 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 85.4 | 58.1 | 44 | .. | 0.08 | —0.33 |
| Ahmednagar | 83.6 | 61.0 | 51 | .. | 0.16 | —0.73 |
| Poona | 86.5 | 56.8 | 67 | .. | .. | —0.91 |
| Sholapur | 86.3 | 60.6 | 58 | .. | 0.01 | —1.21 |
| Bijapur | 86.7 | 65.3 | 64 | .. | 0.24 | —0.80 |
| Belgaum | 83.8 | 58.5 | 69 | .. | 0.82 | —0.81 |
| Aurangabad | 82.9 | 63.0 | 37 | .. | 0.00 | —0.66 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 85.4 | 61.7 | 72 | .. | 0.02 | —0.64 |
| Hyderabad | 82.8 | 64.2 | 85 | .. | 0.00 | —0.95 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 87.8 | 70.3 | 68 | .. | 0.9 | —2.07 |
| Calicut | 85.8 | 69.6 | 79 | .. | 4.6 | —0.59 |
| Cochin | 90.7 | 68.7 | 76 | .. | 4.4 | —2.96 |
| Colombo | 78.5 | 73.0 | 95 | 2.50 | 24.2 | 8.92 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Maslipatam | 86.0 | 69.1 | 79 | .. | .. | —5.70 |
| Bellary | 90.2 | 64.1 | 79 | .. | 0.04 | —2.03 |
| Cuddapah | 86.3 | 66.1 | 83 | .. | 3.09 | —0.75 |
| Madras | 84.1 | 75.8 | 86 | 0.03 | 25.83 | 9.19 |
| Bangalore | 83.5 | 56.9 | 79 | .. | 0.30 | —2.83 |
| Coimbatore | 86.6 | 57.4 | 78 | .. | 4.50 | 0.71 |
| Trichinopoly | 85.6 | 72.8 | 77 | .. | 8.27 | 2.01 |
| Negapatam | 80.1 | 72.3 | 84 | 0.40 | 49.61 | 28.30 |

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 16.

Snow is reported from Simla and Chakrata Hills where falls have been equivalent to about half an inch of rain. Weather is disturbed off Ceylon and rain is falling on the South Madras Coast.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the south of the Peninsula.

Earthquake Report:—A slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 1-46 a. m. to-day.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

◆

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 15th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | inches. | 29.873 |
| Temperature of Air | degrees. | 76 3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " | 78 5 |
| Dew Point | " | 64 7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | " | 0.677 |
| Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky clondy10) | | 0 8 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | degres. | 83 6 |
| Manimum do. do. | | 6 86 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind | do. | 173 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1[illegible]th December, was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of total height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

◆

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

| 1913 | High Water | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week | Day of month | | Bombay Mean Time | | Depth on sill. | |
| | December | | h | m. | ft. | in. |
| | 16 | m | 1 | 1 | 29 | 6 |
| Tues. | | | 0 | 41 a | 26 | 4 |
| | 17 | m | 1 | 40 | 29 | 3 |
| Wed. | | | 1 | 29 a | 26 | 1 |
| | 18 | m | 2 | 21 | 28 | 10 |
| Thurs. | | | 2 | 23 a | 25 | 9 |
| | 19 | m | 3 | 5 | 28 | 3 |
| Fri. | | | 3 | 24 a | 25 | 4 |
| | 22 | m | 5 | 49 | 26 | 6 |
| Mon. | | | 7 | 20 a | 25 | 11 |

| 1913 | Low Water | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on sill. | |
| | December | | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Tues. | 16 | m | 7 | 43 | | |
| | | | 7 | 17 a | 15 | 4 |
| Wed. | 17 | m | 8 | 28 | 19 | 5 |
| | | | 8 | 4 a | 16 | 0 |
| Thurs. | 18 | m | 4 | 20 | 19 | 4 |
| | | | 4 | 3 a | 17 | 0 |
| Fri. | 19 | m | 9 | 21 | 19 | 1 |
| | | | 8 | 57 a | 18 | 3 |
| Mon. | 22 | | [illegible] | 41 a | 17 | 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| December. | Sunrise. | | Sunset | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. (Tues.) | 7h. | 4m. | 6h. | 4m. |
| 17 (Wed.) | 7h. | 5 m. | 6h. | 5m |
| 18. (Thurs.) | 7h. | 5 m. | 6h. | 5m. |
| 19. (Fri.) | 7h. | 6m. | 6h. | 5[illegible] |
| 22. (Mon.) | 7h. | 7m. | 6[illegible] | 6m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon. | Dec. | 13th | 8h 30.3m | P.M. |
| Last Quarter. | Do. | 20th | 9h 45.6m | P.M. |
| New Moon. | Do. | 27th | 8h 28.7m | P.M. |
| First Quarter | Jan. | 4th | 6h 39.1m | P.M. |

## SHRI MANGAL HARISCHANDER-ALAYA.

◆

### BOMBAY CASTE INSTITUTION OPENED.

The opening ceremony of this institution took place on Sunday under the presidentship of Professor Vinayakerao Nanabhai Hate. There was a large attendance of members of the Daiwadnya community. The expenses of erecting it were met by Shrimati Bablibai Harischandera Pitale. The late Mr. Harischandera Pandurang Pitale, J. P. had long desired to have a building in which members of his caste could celebrate auspicious occasions such as marriage and thread ceremonies and hold debates and lectures. To give effect to this, Shrimati Bablibai has erected this building to prepetuate the memory of her husband.

## SHIPPING.

◆

### ARRIVALS.

| December 16th. | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Garryvale | Mc Clure | Karachi Dec. 13 |
| S.S. Nera | Vallet | Nournea Nov. 8 |
| S.S. Semiramis | Pavasick | Trieste Dec. 1 |
| R.I.M.S. Hardinge | Hamilton | Mauritius Dec. 7 |

### DEPARTURES.

| December 16th. | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Ha[illegible]burg | Seberich | Trieste etc. |
| S.S. F[illegible]ens | Merlo | Genoa etc. |

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Tuesday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Nera | Vallet | Marseilles |
| S.S. Onda | Pitlam | Busreh |
| S.S. Baron Fairlie | Foley | Calcutta |

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Semiramis | for Trieste etc. |
| " | Seistan | for Antwerp etc. |

S. S. Garryvale.—The steamer Garryvale, 2,455 tons, Captain W. H. McClure, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi, which port she had left on December 1913 with balast.

S. S. Nera:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Nera, 3,420 tons, Captain Vallet, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Noumea, which port she had left on November 8, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Semiramis:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Semiramis, 3,553 tons, Captain P. Pavasich arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Trieste which port she had left on December 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

R. I. M. Hardinge:—The steamer Hardinge, 3,005 tons, Captain A. Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritino, which port she had left on December 7, with troops.

S. S. Nera:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Nera, 3,420 tons, Captain Vallet, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain H. W. Foley, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain H. G. Pitlam, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo.

The Ellerman Line S. S. "City of Poona" outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Chester outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 12th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co., S. S. Orna left Suez on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co., S. S. Malda passed Lisbon on the evening of the 13th instant.

TUESDAY December 17th, 1913.

### P. DOCK.

| Shed Steamer | Capt | Agents |
|---|---|---|
| A Rinalds | Chilton | J. F. & Co |
| B. City of Norwich | McMillan | K. N. & Co |
| C. & R. Ockenfels | Kneppe | W. & A. G. &. Co. |
| D & E. Attila | Bestoll | A. L. S. N & Co |
| D. & E. Seistan | Forbes | M. M. & Co |
| F. Norfolk | Bulkey | W. & A. G. & Co |
| G. Mansuri | Gore | T. M. & Co |
| K. Orangemoor | Moffett | W. & A. G. & Co |
| M. India | Talbot | P. & C S. N. Co |
| M. Salsetta | Vine | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| N. Saint Feelans | Sutherland | D N & Sons |
| O. Dumra | Burbridge | M. M. &. Co |
| P. Braunfels | Oltmann | W. & A. G. & Co |

### V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Egypt | Summers | P & O, S & Co |
| 3. [illegible] | Lyons | T. M. & Co |
| 4. Persepolis | Sachir | D. N. & Sons |
| 5. Semiramis | Pavisich | A. L. S. N. & Co. |
| 6. Subadar | Grebbin | T. M. & Co. |
| 7. Ninive | Metzenheim | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| 0 & 1. Konig | Coltzan | A. Strandes & Co |
| 12&13 Persia | Bradshaw | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| 14 Lhasa | Cutbush | M. M. & Co |
| [illegible]5. Indo Maru | Komiya | N. Y. K. |
| 16. Lawoe | Coates | Arab Steam . |

### M. W. P. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alfeld | Fisher | T. M. & Co |

### VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athamas | Zarbies | F. N. & Co |
| Alberto Treves | [illegible] | P. M. & Co |
| Adamsturn | Hagedorn | W. & Co |
| Baron Fairlie | Foley | W. & A. G & Co |
| [illegible]kenfels | Marliar | W. & A. [illegible] & Co |
| Barala | Milne | M. M. & Co |
| Gymeric | Osborn | W. & [illegible] & Co |
| Garryvale | Mc.Clure | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| [illegible] | F[illegible] | [illegible] M & Co |
| Homayun | Hannah | T. M & Co |
| Inverness | Venus | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Irrawadi | McPhail | |
| [illegible]nder | Smith | D. M. Khanlwat |
| [illegible] | Hannan | T. M. & Co |
| Kh[illegible] | Hallinstead | S. G. & Co |
| Ka[illegible] | Vallet | M. Maritimes & Co. |
| Nera | Pittam | M. M. & Co |
| Onda | Thomson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Ormid[illegible] | [illegible]dcock | M. M. &. Co |
| Pundra | H[illegible] | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| Rabenfels | Suni | M. M. & Co. |
| Sangola | Wilsher | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Trantenfels | Metz | |

## MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

◆

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write us as follows under date London E. C. Nov. 27th:—

### GOLD.

About £1,250,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which a small amount only was bought for the Continent. After provision has been made for the usual trade and Indian demands, the Bank of England is expected to obtain about £900,000. The shipment to India this week was £164,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Nov. 20th, £116,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 21st, £130,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 22nd, £24,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 24th, £70,000 in sovereigns from S. America.
Nov. 25th £9,000 in sovereigns from S. America.
Nov. 25th. £32,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 26th. £89,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Nov. 20th. £25,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Straits Settlements note reserve.
Nov. 21st. £30,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Straits Settlements note reserve.

During the week the net influx was £415,000.

Substantial amounts of Gold are being sent to Canada. It will be remembered that £200,000 was shipped last week from London. Over £2,000,000 has been sent during the week from New York.

During the year from July 1912 to June 1913, therefore, the net imports were Fcs. 43,283,000, or roughly, £1,750,000 sterling.

It will be noted that the imports of bars were considerably larger than the exports, and that the contrary obtained as to coins.

### GERMANY.

*From January to October, 1913.*

| In 1,000 marks. | Bars. | German and Refinable Foreign Coin. | Gold. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 219,321 | 113,310 | 3,992 | 336,235 |
| Exports | 16,660 | 39,955 | .. | 56,661 |
| | | | | 280,008 |

During this period, therefore, the net imports were M280,008,000, or roughly, £14,000'000, compared with £7,330,000 for the same period last year.

### SILVER.

The tone has been rather indifferent.

A possibility of fresh financial trouble in Bombay caused a relapse in prices to 26 3/4d. on Saturday. On Monday a few "bears" took their profits, with the result that a reaction followed to 26 7/8d., and on Tuesday, as a consequence of less disquieting news from Bombay, prices rose further to 27 1/16d.

On Wednesday, cash silver was quoted 27d., whilst that for forward delivery remained unchanged.

To-day, buyers again became shy, and both prices fell ⅛d.

At the present time, several factors are at work which render the outlook obscure.

Usually, some demand arises at this period of the year for prompt shipment to China, in preparation for the customary settlement of debts at the Chinese New Year. As the stock in Shanghai is still so large, namely, £5,930,000, compared with £5,935,000 last week, no urgent need can exist for supplementing supplies on the spot, and if silver be bought for that quarter, forward delivery would be sought probably by preference. This is suggested by the return of silver for forward delivery to a premium yesterday, after an interval of slightly more than two months' duration.

For this reason, the dearness of money in the closing quarter of this year may be reflected in prices.

Further, doubt exists as to the future of what now remains of the stock accumulated by Indian speculators.

On the other hand, large "bear" sales are known to be in existence, the bulk of which materialize toward the close of next month.

In all the circumstances, a great amount of competition is not likely to arise for supplies toward the end of the year. Dear money, and a not eager China, will give little encouragement for "bears" to cover. Such is the aspect of affairs a little way ahead.

As regards the market close at hand, the comparative lowness of quotations, the temptation for "bears" to cover with a profit, an intermittent inclination on the part of China to buy on tendency at the lower level, and uncertainty as to what may happen in India, where visible stocks are unusually small, render the prospect at the moment of much lower prices very doubtful.

The stock in Bombay is still unchanged at £135,000; the off take has been about doubled at 130 bars a day.

Shipments amounting to £38,000 have been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are respectively 1/4d. and 3/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Nov. 21st. 26 15/16 cash 26 15/16 2 mos.
Nov. 22nd. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.
Nov. 24th. 26 7/8 cash 26 7/8 2 mos.
Nov. 25th. 27 1/16 cash 27 1/16 2 mos.
Nov. 26th. 27 cash 27 1/16 2 mos.
Nov. 27th. 26 3/4 cash 26 13/16 2 mos.
Average for the week: 26,896 cash 26.917 2 mos.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

---

The death occurred on November 6th at Sutton Surrey, after a long illness, of Mrs. Rose Prinsep Pictet, widow of Capt. Francis Pictet, 49th Madras Native Infantry, and only surviving daughter of the late General Colin Mackenzie, C.B. The deceased lady, who was 79 years age, was born and married in India, and her father was among the first men cut down in the Mutiny. He was brigadier at Hyderabad when the mutiny broke out. Mrs. Pictet was one of the few lady survivors of the Mutiny who were present at the dinner to the veterans at the Albert Hall in 1907.

**THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.**

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the [illegible]dant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's defen[illegible] [illegible]niable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of al[illegible] Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawfo[illegible] Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

**WINDOWS HAVE PANES**

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

156B

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.
COLLARS & SHIRTS
GLAZED AT
OUR ELECTRIC WORKS
LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING
AND
ELECTRIC FINISHING
WORKS.
Mandvie St., Fort.
Branch:—
KALBA
DEVI.

# COMMERCIAL.

◆

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % .. .. .. | 71 13-16—1.16 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs unchanged .. .. .. | 25.32 unchgd |
| Rentes 3 % .. .. .. .. | 84 3-4—½ |
| Berlin Cheques on London .. .. | 20.48—1 |
| Bar Silver Spot unchanged .. | 26 5-8—3-16 |
| „ 2 months hence unchanged | 26 11-16—3-16 |
| Closing Tone of silver :— | Steady with small Buyers |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % unchanged | 63 ⅞ plus 1-16 |
| Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) unchanged .. | 1.3⅞ unchgd |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate .. | 5 |
| Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. .. .. | £ 200,000 |
| 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) | 85¾—¼ |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st unchgd | 4 13.16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. unchgd | 47-16 |
| Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5¼ plus ⅛ |
| Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 5¼ plus ⅛ |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. .. | 77.9 |
| Interest day to day loans | 4⅝ plus ⅛ |
| Interest 7 day market loans unchanged | 4½ |

% since 2nd Oct. 1913.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

◆

NEW YORK, Dec. 15th

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 46,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain .. | 21,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent . .. | 14,000 |
| Futures at New York March .. | 12.66—22 |
| Futures at New York May .. .. | 12.63—21 |

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and Longs unloading

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 13.00—25 |
| „ „ „ Orleans .. | 13—1-8 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton :— Quiet | |
| Futures at New Orleans March .. | 12.90—27 |
| Futures at New Orleans May .. | 12.97—27 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 9⅝ |
| Demand Bills . .. .. .. | 4.85½ |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. .. | 57⅝ |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp | 500 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | 50 |
| Total Day's Imports | 13,000 |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Easy.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Americans | 7.22 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. | 10.00 |

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). March 12.69—181
May 12.68—16

New York Official noon call March 12.73—15
May 12.70—14

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 13.02—15
May 13.09—15

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15

| Months. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. J. | .. | 6.85 | — 14 |
| J. F. | .. | 6.84 | „ 15 |
| F. M. | .. | 6.85 | „ 15 |
| M. A. | .. | 6.86 | „ 15 |
| A. M. | .. | 6.86 | „ 14 |
| M. J. | .. | 6.85 | „ 14 |
| J. J. | .. | 6.82 | „ 14 |
| J. A. | .. | 6.79 | „ 14 |
| A. S. | .. | 6.66 | „ 12 |
| S. O. | .. | 6.44 | |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

◆

CENSUS BUREAN REPORTS.

Washington, Dec. 15.

The Supply of Cotton at 12,902,000 Bales.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

LONDON Dec. 15.

Our Circular is Bullish Would rather raise than lower our Estimate Consumption.

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat unchanged.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. ; London Buyers 37—⅛

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

Afloat for United Kingdom 1,560,000.

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. ; Antwerp sellers unchanged | 53 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal. | |
| Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan. ; Antwerp sellers firmer unchanged | 48½ |
| Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk done firmer unchanged | 48¼ |
| Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. ; London, done and sellers firm | 47.3 plus 1½d |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers firmer | 44⅞ plus ⅛ |
| Bombay Cottonseed Jan.-Feb. ; Hull done easier | 6.13.3—3d |

METALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged | £ | 65⅜ |
| Copper Braziers unchanged | £ | 81¼ |
| Yellow Metal unchanged | | 7 |

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 12

Arrivals :—Ports Said Gryfevale City of Bombay

SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March ; Barely steady unchanged | 12.6 |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; nothing doing | 11.8¼—¾ |
| German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec. | 9—½ |
| German Beet-root 88 % sellers May | 9.5—¾ |
| Opened Dull closed steady. | |
| E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; Quiet unchanged | 13.2¼ |
| Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December; Quiet value | 11.0¼—¾ |
| Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December Quiet value | 9.9¾—¾ |
| Raw Java Nos. 16.18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value | 11.3—3d |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March : value | 11.4½—3d |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March ; value unchanged | 12.3 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged | 12.4½ |

Market remains idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. ; sellers Quiet but steady unchanged 3.0½

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale closed quietly today with a fair demand .

Sheep skins sold 660,000.

Sheep Skins Madras Prime par to a penny higher.

Sheep Skins Madras Medium par to a penny higher.

Sheep Skins Madras Ordinary 1 to 2d lower.

Sheep Skins Bombay half penny lower.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

◆

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVER COMMANDING.

December 16.

332. *Parade.*—Wednesday 17th instant ; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.
Dress :—Plain Clothes.

333. *Parade.*—Saturday 20th instant ; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p. m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Caps.

334. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Corps on Sunday next the 21st instant, for Class Firing ; it is hoped that as many Members a possible will turn out and Complete their Class Firing. Spare Rifles will be issued on the Range. 1st Train leaves as under :—
Colaba at 5-55 a.m.
Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.
Members may leave Bombay by any train provided they arrive at Ghat Kopar by 10-30 a.m.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Dec. 16.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| *Packages.* | *Rs.* | *From* | *Bank.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 cases sovs. | 1,20,000 | Jeddah | Comptoir. |
| 18 bandles rupees | 36,000 | Bahrein | National, |
| 4 ,, ,, | 8,000 | Koweit | ,, |
| 14 ,, ,, | 22,000 | Linga | ,, |
| 40 boxes | 1,60,000 | Mohomerah | Hong-Kong. |

### EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There has been little business doing either selling or buying.

We quote:—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| BANKS SELLING— | | |
| T. T. ready . .. | 1-4 | 1-16 |
| D. D mail ... ... | 1-4 | 3-32 |
| T. T. forward, 1-15 Jan... | 1-4 | 3-32 |
| BANKS BUYING— | | |
| Private D. D. ready ... | 1-4 | 5·32 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready ... | 1-4 | 3-8 |
| ,, ,, forward, Mar. | 1-4 | 5-16 |
| ., 6 m-s ready ... | 1-4 | 9-16 |
| Francs 3 m-s ready ... | 171½ | |
| Marks ,, ,, ... | 139¼ | |
| 60 dys Hongkong ... | 142½ | |
| ,, ,, Shanghai ... | 192¼ | |
| ., ,, Japan ... ... | 147¾ | |

### BULLION.

Bar silver yesterday was 3/16 lower in London both for ready and delivery, the rates being 26 5/8 and 26 11/16 respectively. The Local Market has been steadier and rates have advanced since the opening. There has been rather more enquiry and the Market closes steady as under. The up-country demand is moderate.

| We quote :— | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold ................ | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian bar gold .............. | 23 | 15 | 6 |
| Sovereigns ...................... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) ready.......... | 77 | 14 | 0 |
| „ „ 1st Settlement .. | 77 | 8 | 0 |
| „ „ 2nd „ .. | 76 | 15 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 10th December 1913.

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway .......... | 47 | 53,815 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway...... | 55 | 64,491 |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market became more firm to-day and an advance of about an anna was noticed during the course of the day over yesterday's closing quotation. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11 improved to Rs. 95-12 but closed finally at Rs. 95-11-6 (sellers), for 5th January, 1914, delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) improved to Rs. 102.

### SHARES.

A better tone prevailed in the Cotton Mill. Share Market to-day and an improvement of a few points was reported in almost all shares.

Davids improved to Rs. 432-8 and Fazuls to Rs. 405.

Madhavji were in demand at Rs. 1,050 Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1,340.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 205, crescents to Rs. 105, Finlays to Rs. 300, New Great Eastern to Rs. 202-8 and Indore Malwas to Rs. 135.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 71-8 while Deferred improved to Rs. 125.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs 59.

### COTTON.

Another sharp drop of 21 to 27 points is advised in the American Markets. The decline is attributed to an entire absence of speculation and to disappointed "bulls" selling out. "Bears" are taking full advantage of the position to hammer prices. As we said yesterday there is nothing in the out-look of cotton to warrant this decline, and we anticipate a reaction shortly. Cable advices of Messrs. Neill Brothers Circular (issued yesterday) state that it is "bullish," and that they would rather raise than lower their estimate of the consumption, which they previously gave as 14,750,000 bales.

The decline in the Local Market was accentuated by the unfavourable news from America and good Broach opened at Rs. 304, while fine Khamgaon Akola January was offering at Rs. 265. Export houses were sellers. There has been a fair enquiry during the day and Bengals, Oomras and Khandeish have changed hands. At the close good Broach is Rs. 307 and Bengal January Rs. 229, these two descriptions being steadier, while other rates are unchanged.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATION.

| Growths | Super Fine. | Fine. | Fully Good. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. G. Bengals .. .. | .. | .. | 221 | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| M.G. Bengals .. .. | 236 | 226 | 220 | .. | ,, |
| Do. .. .. | 237 | 226 | 220 | .. | Ready. |
| M. G. Scind-Punjab .. .. | | 224 | .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do. .. .. .. | | 224 | .. | .. | Ready. |
| M. G. Khandesh .. .. .. | | 243 | 233 | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do. .. .. .. | | 243 | 233 | .. | Ready. |
| M. G. Hingunghat Wardha .. | | 188 | .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee .. | | 284 | .. | .. | ,, |
| Do. Yeotmahl .. .. .. | | 279 | .. | .. | ,, |
| Do. Dhamangaum, .. Poolgaum .. .. .. | | 274 | .. | .. | ,, |
| Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" . .. .. | | 265 | .. | .. | |
| Do. Amraoti .. .. .. | | 267 | .. | .. | |
| Do. Broach .. .. .. | | 317 | .. | 305 | Mar. 25, |
| Do. Muttia .. .. .. | | 241 | 226 | .. | Jan. 25. |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. | Dull |
| Estimated Sales . .. .. .. | 10,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 30,000 |

| Months. | |
|---|---|
| D. J. | 6.84 — 1 |
| J. F. | 6.83 — 1 |
| F. M. | 6.84 — 1 |
| M. A. | 6.85 — 1 |
| A. M. | 6.85 — 1 |
| M. J. | 6.84 — 1 |
| J. J. | 6.81 — 1 |
| J. A. | 6.78 — 1 |
| A. S. | 6.65 — 1 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

◆

Wheat :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready White, Pessi 85 % .... | 5 | 7 | 0 | R. T. |
| White Pessi 75 % .......... | 5 | 6 | 0 | „ |
| White Delhi, May .......... | 5 | 12 | 9 | R. T. |

*Linseed* :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Brown, Ready ......... | 7 | 15 | 0 | B. T |
| Bold Brown December ....... | 8 | 7 | 6 | R. T |
| Bold Brown May ........... | 9 | 3 | 3 | „ |

*Rapeseed* :—The Market is quiet
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore ........... | 7 | 12 | 0 | B. T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore .......... | 9 | 0 | 0 | „ |
| Brown Delhi, May .......... | 9 | 0 | 6 | R.T. |

*Teelseed* :—The Market is steady
Quatations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 % Bold White............ | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| Mimbara .................. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Black Kutni J.F. ........... | 48 | 8 | 0 |

*Groundnuts* :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold ..................... | 48 | 8 | 0 |
| Small .................... | 47 | 8 | 0 |

*Mowraseed* :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready..................... | 8 | 6 | 0 | B. T. |

*Poppyseed* :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

| | Rs | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..................... | 10. | 12 | 0 | B.T |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48hours ending yesterday at 6 p. m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ....................... | 15,081 | Bales |
| Wheat ....................... | 4,669 | Cwts. |
| Linseed ..................... | 3,330 | „ |
| Rape, Rai, etc,. ............. | 364 | „ |
| Gingelyseed ................. | 22,190 | „ |
| Poppyseed................... | 10 | „ |
| Groundnuts.................. | 10,974 | „ |
| Castorseed .................. | 3,263 | „ |
| Rice ........................ | 3,910 | ., |
| Myrabollams ................ | 1,069 | „ |
| Cottonseed .................. | 36,392 | „ |
| Mowraseed .................. | 2,809 | „ |
| Gram ....................... | 2,879 | „ |
| Jowar....................... | 2,672 | „ |
| Maize ...................... | 195 | „ |
| Barley ...................... | 351 | ,, |

## GHARRIWALLA'S COMPLAINT

◆

## DISPUTE OVER LEGAL FARE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, a gharrywalla named Ebram Nasar charged Mr. A. J. Keller, a European, with refusing to pay the legal fare for the hire of his gharry.

The complainant stated that the accused had engaged his hack victoria at Rampart Row, on the 12th instant, and had driven to Prince's Dock, then to Wari Bunder and then to Dana Bunder where the accused had detained the gharry for ten minutes, after which he proceeded to Khand Bazaar and then back to his residence at Apollo Bunder. There the accused alighted and offered the gharriwalla Re. 1-8, which he refused to accept demanding Rs. 2-4 as being the legal fare.

The accused declined to pay more and told the complainant to call at his office the following day. This the latter did when the accused offered him Rs. 1-12, which sum the gharriwalla likewise refused. Mr. Keller, in his defence, firstly denied that he detained the gharry at Khand Bazaar, and secondly stated that the complainant had demanded Rs. 2-8 from him which sum he considered too be far too much. He said he had offered the complainant Re. 1-8 only because that was all he happened to be carrying on him at the time and hence he told him to call the following day when he gave him Re. 1-12, which he considered to be the legal fare as he had often driven the same distance for that sum.

The Magistrate held that the legal fare was Re. 1-14, which he ordered the accused to pay together with an additional sum of Rs. 2-8 for costs.

## ANTARCTIC RELICS.

◆

## TERRA NOVA EXHIBITION AT KENSINGTON.

### SPECIMENS THAT COST LIFE.

Some fascinating and pathetic relics of the great enterprise which cost Captain Scott his life are now on view in the Central Hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

Two large glass cases have been wholly taken up with some specimens from the large collection brought home by the "British Antarctic (Terra Nova) Expedition, 1910," as it is officially styled.

It may be said at once, writes the "Standard," that nothing was found in the far South to disturb any of the theories at present held by scientists generally. Much, however, has been discovered which will amplify the present knowledge of the subject. Only a few of the specimens have been carefully examined, but the great interest of the collection lies, of course, in its association with a deed which made the whole world thrill. In many cases the actual labels—carefully inscribed at the end of the day's work—are still preserved, and some of the glass bottles have not been opened since they were sealed—thousands of miles away.

The geological specimens form probably the most interesting section of the collection. Thirty-five pounds in weight, they were the price of the lives of Scott, Wilson, and Bowers, for these men wore themselves out with the weight of their burden. Had the thirty-five pounds of stones been abandoned the little party might have struggled on in the teeth of starvation and of the blizzard. No one would have been the worse—except science. There are little lumps of coal, which tell of the forests which once flourished where now all is ice and snow. Fossil fishes whose spines and scales can just be discerned resemble the fossil relics of Devon, and show us how widely this type of fish life was spread in far back days. Then, again, there are pieces of fossil wood from the Priestley Glacier which indicate the recurrences of sea and land which came about years back. Some pieces of pumice stone—blown from the crater of Mount Erebus—were picked up by a member of the party, and can, too, be seen.

SUFFRAGETTE INSECTS.

There are many quaint occupants of the waters of the Antarctic to be noticed among the exhibits. Pycnogonids might well be described as he suffragete water-insects. To the inexperienced eye they resemble nothing so much as a rather small bundle of rather thick hay. The expert will, however, tell you that there are closely related to the spider—with certain differences. They are a mass of legs or arms perhaps, and evidently the female has developed suffragette tendencies. For in part of the limbs of the male there are two little arms. And the purpose of these arms is to carry the eggs about!

Mosquito-sufferers might well be advised to spend occasional holidays in the South Pole district. There they will be practically immune from worry, for insect life is remarkably scare. Insects are active animals, and cold climates are not popular with active animals. Probably the only insects to be met with is the spring-tail. This is but one-twelfth of an inch long, and of a violet colour. Even it cannot fly, and it propels itself by a series of jumps.

But little colour lights up the vast expanses of white in the Antarctic. One of the rare exceptions are the lichens, which are of an orange hue. Seaweed is met with, and an example shown was obtained from a depth of 15 fathoms in Robertson's Bay. Some may be found 24ft. in length and 18in. wide.

A few bottles of diatoms were collected by the expedition, and are now on view. These minute and beautiful plants were not discovered until the end of the eighteenth centur, yet now 10,000 kinds are known. They were obtained by towing a silk net over the surface of the water. When the diatoms die they sink to the bottom, where traces were found of them 478 fathoms below the sea level. The water in the Antarctic is so cold that practically no decomposition takes place, so the dead diatoms are preserved and form nourishing food for the sea anemones. This explains the remarkable size to which these latter grow.

The bird life of the Antarctic is confined to penguins, gulls, and petrels. Specimens of all three are shown at South Kensington. There is a quaint little penguin chick which resembles nothing so much as a rat with the head of a duck. As for the mamals there are two skulls of leopard seals and a skin of a young Weddell's seal, which is arranged to look like fashionable muff.

## BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE'

◆

### CHARGE AGAINST A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at Mazagaon, to-day, Inspector Cauty charged Sadu Govind, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Saloobai, by biting off the tip of her nose.

Mr. F. W. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused lived with his two wives Saloobai and Luxmibai in a hut at Byculla On the evening of the 2nd instant, the accused saw them both in a tea-shop and remonstrated with them for going there and charged Saloobai with improper intimacy with one Ismail, who was in the shop. They all three returned home and retired at 8 p.m.

At about mid-night, Saloobhai woke up to feed her children when she saw the accused standing near the bed with a knife in his hand. Saloobai snatched away the knife but in doing so received a cut on her left hand, the accused then bit off the tip of her nose and ran away. He then went to a policeman, at Jacob's Circle and surrendered himself. The knife was recovered from a spot pointed out by the accused but the tip of the nose was not found.

The accused reserved his defence and was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## SPORT OF HOME.

◆

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

HOCKEY.

The proposed New Zealand hockey tour still drags. Yet there is a glimmer of hope that a trip may ultimately be arranged. Mr. J. A. Lovell, the hon. secretary of the Hockey Association has issued a letter to a number of first class English players, detailing the tentative arrangements in the event of the tour being arranged. Fifteen players will be required to make up the touring party, and each will be asked to pay £100 for the steamship expenses. The boarding and hotel expenditure has to be guaranteed by the New Zealand H. A., at least that is the suggestion put forward to the Colonials, who have finally to agree upon this point before anything definite can be decided.

It has been suggested that at some of the more important New Zealand games crowds of 8,000 to 10,000 spectators are fairly common. Nothing like such attendances are recorded, and it would be distinctly unwise for the H. A. to rely upon such misleading data. Next month a special committee will sit to learn the decision of the New Zealand H. A., and also consider the response to the letter which has been dispatched by Mr. Lovell to likely players. The most difficult problem will be to find 15 first-class English players who are willing to contribute £100 each towards the expenses of the trip. It is a large amount for an individual to find outside of his ordinary out-of-pocket incidentals.

Preliminary trials by the various divisions are now falling due, and next month will be a busy one for the selectors. On Monday next at Cambridge, Cambridge University and the Rest of the East will meet, while at Reading the Southern provincial trial will be decided. This will afford a capital opportunity for the pick of the players associated with outlying counties to show their paces.

More interest will doubtless be evinced in the second Trial at Beckenham, as the participants are drawn solely from the metropolitan counties. There are four or five who, on current form, may be expected to be seen on the South side to meet the West on December 20. M. W. T. Steedman, the Blackheath full back, has been showing remarkable form, and his improvement has astonished even his own colleagues. C. T. A. Wilkinson is a likely left half, while M. Barber (Wimbledon) has come on apace at outside right and two other forwards of proved ability are L. Williams (Old Elstonians) and E. R. Fuller, (Dulwich). The two latter have been showing particularly fine form, and should go very near to selection.

For centre-half the best man in the South seems to be W. E. Gardner (Kingston Hill). Three or four years ago he was foremost among English centre-halves, and once received an invitation to play for England, but indisposition prevented him from accepting. His form this season has been so consistent and good that he can scarcely be passed over. E. R. J. Burlton (Teddington) and Lieut. B. L. Eddis (Kent) have been very prominent in club matches. In individual forwards the South is fairly rich, but the chief obstacle has been to get together five men who will appreciate that combination is all essential.

A. J. M. Bacon is the leading personality of the Hendon H. C., and for many years has been prominent in metropolitan hockey circles. He has played far more than one county and he is still a good half-back, while he can take his place in the forward line with equal success. As the hon. secretary of the Hendon club he has done much to keep the team well to the front, and he must be regarded as one of the keenest exponents of the game in London.

SPORTS ITEMS.

At Aldershot in the first round of the Army Hockey Tournament the Army Service Corps beat the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment by 14 goals to none.

Lees Whitehead at one time a member of the Yorkshire eleven, died of pneumonia on Saturday at West Hartlepool. He was in his fiftieth year. When he came out for Yorkshire in 1889 Whitehead showed considerable promise as a fast bowler, taking 52 wickets for the county that season in all matches. However, he did not improve on his early performances, and though associated with Yorkshire for several years, he could only be described as a useful cricketer. He often travelled with the team as twelfth man.

Fitzwilliam Hall beat Peterhouse on Saturday at the end of their two days' meeting in the Cambridge University Intercollegiate Competition by 67 points to 33. For the winners W. R. Worthington was first in the half mile (time 2 min. 12 sec.), and also in the three miles (time 16 min. 48 2-5 sec.). For Peterhouse E. F. Housden won the 120 yards hurdles in 18 2-5 sec., and the long jump at 18 ft. 8 inches.

### GOLF.

◆

THE MACDONALD CUP.

Three matches in the first round of the competition for the Macdonald Cup were decided on Tuesday morning, when Russ who received two strokes from Coombe won by three up and two to play. Russ held the upper hand all the way round and played a steady game. Begbie who gave Hollinghurst three strokes had very little opposition from his opponent and taking five holes in succession won the match 5 up and 4 to play. Hargreaves and Kidson who was receiving two strokes had a very level game, no decision being arrived at the match being all square. Results:—

Russ—2 beat Coombs scr. 3 and 2.
Begbie scr. beat Hollinghurst—4, 5 and 4.
Hargreaves scr. and Kidson—4 all square.

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# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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## LORD WILLINGDON ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

## INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## TIME LIMIT FOR SPEECHES TO BE RETAINED.

## FREEDOM FOR NOMINATED MEMBERS.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

**A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Hall. His Excellency the Governor presided, and in his opening remarks he referred to the grave financial situation that has recently arisen. He stated that Government were keeping in close touch with the events and will take all possible steps to insure that complete restoration of confidence which is absolutely necessary for this great commercial city.**

**Referring to the intense concern which has been felt by every citizen in this country owing to the unfortunate position of Indians in South Africa, His Excellency said he was sure all had absolute confidence in the Viceroy and his Council in doing their utmost to secure a just and fair settlement.**

**Lord Willingdon announced that the time limit with regard to the speeches on the Budget debate will be retained and that in future all members elected and nominated will be at liberty to speak and vote as they wished.**

**The Council disposed of four Bills yesterday, three of them' without any lengthy discussion. The Bill further to amend the city of Bombay Improvement Act, which involves a question of principle was postponed till the March sessions on the motion of Sir Pheroseshah Mehta, while the first reading of the Karachi Port Trust Bill was passed after a very lively debate, which contred on the Municipality's right to elect representatives for the Port Trust.**

The Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. His Excellency was supported on the platform by the members of his Executive Council, Sir Richard Lamb on the right, and Mr. Claude Hill and the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, on the left. Among the distinguished visitors present were Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who was accompanied by Lady Mabelle Egerton, Miss Egerton, Miss Buxton, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Capt. Vaughan, A.-D.-C., and Lt. Egerton.

The Honourable additional members present were:—

The Advocate-General; Mr. R. P. Barrow; Mr. G. Carmichael; the Hon'ble Mr. F. Meherally Chenoy; Mr. G. S. Curtis; Dr. D. A D'Monte; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop; Mr. D'Monte; Mr. R, W. L. Dunlop; Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole; Mr W. L. Graham; Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat; Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada; Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala; Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari; Sardar Bhalchandrarav Annasaheb Patwardhan, Kurundwad; Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bt.; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta; Sir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta; Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik; Mr. W. U. Nicholas; Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Nilkanth; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye; Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh; Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Sir Henry Procter; Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe; Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad; Mr. W. H. Sharp; Mr. W. D. Sheppard; Mr. F. L. Sprott; Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani; and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

### HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

After the new members, Mr. G. S. Curtis and Sir Henry Procter had been sworn in, H. E. the President, opening the proceedings addressed the Council.

His Excellency said:—I should like to extend a very cordial greeting to every Honourable Member and I hope that our work will be productive of the very best results to the people of this Presidency. I am anxious to make a few observations to honourable members particularly with regard to two matters, two matters which during the past few months' have deeply affected the minds of all people in India. I refer first to the grave financial situation which has arisen owing to the unfortunate failure of certain banking institutions in this country. And in the second place I wish to refer to the intense concern which has been felt by every citizen in this country, owing to the unfortunate position of some of our fellow citizens in South Africa. It is not my business, nor is it my wish—and it would be undesirable—to make any detailed reference to any of these matters, but I think I am entitled to say that I hope and trust most sincerely and believe that there will be in both these matters, before long a much more satisfactory outlook. I wish to assure Honourable members that, in regard to the former matter the Government have from the first kept in the closest touch with events and will, if and when necessary, take all possible steps to insure that complete restoration of confidence which is absolutely necessary for this great commercial city, and with regard to the latter I would only make this remark that I am sure we have absolute confidence in His Excellency the Viceroy and his Council in doing their utmost to sceure a just and fair settlement in what after all is in its very essence a highly Imperial question ("Hear, "Hear").

### TIME LIMIT TO REMAIN SAME.

There is one other matter I wish to say a few words upon, a matter which has to do with our procedure. I think that it is within the recollection of honorable members that when we met last in Poona my Honorable Friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta raised the question of the desirability of extending the time limit in our General Budget Debate, and although I did not give him a very encouraging answer, I assured him Government would go into the whole question. And I have to tell him, that we have been seriously considering the question of the budget debate and for reasons which I will give, we have come to the conclusion that the time limit is sufficient.

In the first place, owing to an arrangement made in July last, the Finance Committee meet before Christmas; in fact I think my honorable colleague, Sir Richard Lamb, will agree with me when I say that they have already met,—they discuss the budget before it comes to the Executive, and before it goes to the Government of India for final settlement, with the result that they can influence the final form before it comes to the Council. And I am bound to say that under the circumstances I think a long discussion of the Budget items in July after they have been finally passed is not a very practical matter, and that half an hour for the mover of the debate on the Budget and twenty minutes to any other honorable member would seem to be amply sufficient; and I would make a further observation which is that the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the best way to bring up matters of individual interest which are within the four corners of the Budget would be by means of resolutions.

### PROCEDURE FOR QUESTIONS.

But having told you that, I wish to say a few words with regard to questions an resolutions. It has come to our notice that many Honorable Members send up their questions without fully realising the rules under which they should be sent. They should be sent for the purpose of getting information on questions of fact, and should not contain inferences or suggestions on the actions of Government. We find that Honorable Members on occasions—I am afraid frequent occasion—have not strictly adhered to that standpoint and we have come to the conclusion that it will be desirable for the convenience of members, and will simplify the work of the departments, if the Secretary to the Legislative Council is in future the sole authority as to the form of every question before it goes to the department, by which I mean that every Honorable Member, if he is not sure of the form the question should be sent in, can go to the Secretary and get the form absolutely right before it goes to the department. I think honorable members will agree with me that this will be a real saving of time, both to themselves and the departments.

### FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

I have one word more to say about resolutions. They should in the same way, be sent to the Secretary, so that they should be correct under the rules laid down. But I have this much more to add: I am very anxious to increase the interest taken in our debates to make our discussions more live and real and get more free and independent expressions of views on resolutions that come up before us. The Government have decided that in future every Honourable Member, elected or nominated, shall be free to speak and vote as his judgment and conscience bid him do. I hope this will meet with the Honorable Members' approval. I am fully aware of the high character this Council holds and has held for some time for its businesslike powers of conducting work. I have every confidence that members will take these decisions in the spirit in which they are given and will continue to assist Government to uphold that high character for debate which has always been a great credit to our Council.

## FORMAL RECOGNITION OF HEIRS.

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Mr. P. D. Pattni then moved that the second reading of the bill to Consolidate and Amend the law relating to the formal recognition of heirs and the appointment of administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency. In doing so, he said: Your Excellency,—The Heirship Certificate Bill has been put down for second reading to-day, but for the following reasons I propose to move that the second reading be postponed till the next session of the Council. I propose further that in the meantime the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court and the District Judges may be consulted on the question whether a bill of this nature is any longer required in this Presidency, and that the District may be requested to supply statistics regarding the extent to which Regulation VIII of 1827 is at present used in the Mofussil.

The history of this bill is briefly as follows:—

In addition to the Government of India Acts on this subject, such as the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, there is the Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827, which has reference to all the property of a deceased person including watan rights and landed property, whereas the Indian Succession Certificate Act refers only to the applicant's right to recover debts due to deceased person or to deal with securities belonging to the deceased.

Now a difficulty arose in connection with the interpretation of Regulation VIII of 1827 and it was decided to amend that Regulation. But when the Regulation was examined, it was found to require numerous alterations; moreover it is written in very antiquated language. It was considered desirable, therefore, to repeal that Regulation and also section 28 of the Succession Certificate Act, which applies only to the Bombay Presidency; and to prepare a new Heirship Certificate Bill. The Select Committee, on further examining the Bill, found it necessary to assimilate it to a considerable extent to the Indian Succession Certificate Act of 1889, and the Bill now stands as amended by them.

The Bill as amended was submitted according to standing orders to the Secretary of State for India, and on the 18th November the following telegram was received from the Secretary of State, through the Government of India:—"Your Legislative Secretary's No. 160 dated 9th October Bombay Certificate of Heirship Bill, I have no objection to the Bill being proceeded with but I am advised that amendments serve to assimilate Bill more closely to Succession Certificate Act of 1889 and that case for continuing special legislation for Bombay is thereby correspondingly weakened. I would invite attention to this aspect of the matter if not already considered."

It must be stated that this aspect of the question had not been very fully considered previously. The Bill had been changed from time to time on the assumption that it was necessary, but opinions had not been obtained on the fundamental question whether legislation of this nature was really any longer necessary in this Presidency or not.

### DIVERGENT REPLIES.

There was no time between the receipt of that telegram and the present meeting to obtain statistics regarding the extent to which the Regulation is still used; it was possible to consult only a few selected officers. The intention of Government was to proceed with the Bill at once if the officers so consulted were generally in favour of proceeding with it. The replies received, however, are divergent, some District Judges are in favour of proceeding with the Bill while others are in favour of discontinuing the special legislation for this Presidency. Some of the officers consulted state that sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Regulation regarding Administrators appointed by the Courts are still useful, but that the remaining provisions of the Regulation are now barely used in the Mofussil. The Select Committee, I may observe, were obliged to report on the Bill before the replies of the officers who were consulted had been received; and it is understood that their opinion on the subject is liable to modifications if the statistics prove that the Regulation VIII of 1827 or any portions of it are no longer required in the Mofussil.

I should like to add that in any event the care and ability with which the Bill has been examined and revised by the Select Committee and the officers who have been consulted will not be wasted because, firstly, they have helped to elucidate this rather intricate subject, and secondly they have discovered defects in the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, which will in any case be brought to the notice of the Government of India in due course.

Subject, therefore, to any remarks that honorable members may wish to make on the subject, I propose to move that the second reading of the Bill be postponed to the next session of the Council. In the meantime Government propose to obtain statistics and to ask for further opinions on the fundamental question whether provisions of this nature are necessary any longer in this Presidency or not.

No councillor had any remarks to offer and the second reading of the Bill has postponed.

Mr. Claude Hill then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act of 1886. In doing so, Mr. Hill said although it was a small bill, it was not an unimportant measure, in fact, it was a sort of a milestone of the progress of Karachi. The provisions of this bill rang in each instance in the administration governing the port of Karachi and the administration governing the port of Bombay and the speaker ventured to think that the bill in itself was a justification if any was needed of the position in which Karachi Port Trust was now to be administered. The port of Karachi had grown so rapidly in importance and trade, that there was no reason to distinguish very greatly between the regulations for its Government and the regulations for the Government of the Port of Bombay. Twelve years ago, the income of the Karachi Port Trust was eight lakhs, and this year their budget had put it at forty-five lakhs. The growth was so phenomenal that the provisions should remove the restrictions which were not retained in Bombay. There was only one provision in the bill which might be expected to give rise to discussion and that was clause 3 by which it was proposed to reduce the representation of the municipality from two to one. On a mere ground of analogy, this step would be justified, but the fact on which this provision was introduced was that the Municipality failed to comply with the arrangement that they should elect an Indian gentleman connected with trade and that clause was the only one clause which might give rise to any discussion. That clause provided that the other member, who shall be representative of Indian trade, will be nominated by Government.

Continuing, Mr. Hill said that he had occasion recently to go to Karachi and he had opportunity to discuss this provision with the parties who were interested in it and he had found complete unanimity in favour of this amendment. He would, therefore be surprised to find any other member, not vitally interested in this question, opposing this step. Although he did not anticipate any serious criticism, he did not wish to suggest that any departure from the ordinary procedure should be made, unless it was desired that the rules should be suspended, although the Karachi Port Trust would be grateful if the Council suspended the rules and passed it into law. This matter he was prepared to leave to the sense of the Council and especially the Sind members who were interested in it.

### SUGGESTED USURPATION OF MUNICIPALITY'S RIGHT.

Seikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, who commenced the debate, said under the old Act the Karachi municipality had the right to elect two members and it was found that these members used to belong to the legal profession. Even at the last election, the mercantile community made a grievance of it and they protected against that being done. He was therefore glad to find that the present bill would rightly redress the only legitimate grievance of the mercantile community of Karachi. He could not understand why the Municipality should have the right of electing even one member. No other Municipality had that representation, not even the Bombay Municipality was represented on the Port Trust and the Port Trust had no representation on the Corporation and he suggested, therefore, that the Municipality should be deprived of its privilege and the mercantile community given two members to represent itself on the Port Trust one by election and one by nomination.

Mr. W. U. Nicholas, who spoke next, said the previous speaker was not quite correct regarding the feeling that existed in Karachi in this matter. There the Municipality was very much bound up with the Port Trust and they were entitled to a representation. It had, hawever, been felt a grievance that the Indian mercantile community had not been represented for some years and he asured the Council that the feeling in connection with this bill in that community was one of gratitude to Government and he hoped that the Council would pass its first reading.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said while he agreed with the mover of the Bill that the representative on the Port Trust should be from the mercantile community, he was sorry to say he could not agree with him in the solution embodied in the bill. In the case of the Karachi Municipality, the principle of election was recognised ever since the Act was passed, and whatever the local conditions might be, the changes should be made in one of the two directions, namely, either by providing for the retention of the municipality's right of election but laying down a provision that the member shall belong to the Indian commercial community or by adopting bodily the procedure laid down in the Bombay Port Trust Act for the election of the Indian commercial community and the Government might then determine the bodies that should elect such representatives. He thought the procedure suggested in the bill could hardly be regarded as satisfactory and that it was desirable that the bill should go to a select committee.

### COSMOPOLITAN NATURE OF LAWYER'S MIND.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who followed, said he had surprise in store for Mr. Hill as he was unable to concur with the provision of the Bill for partially disfranchising the Karachi Municipality. He was surprised to hear the member from Sind say that the Municipality had nothing to do with the Port Trust, and that the Port commercial community. He was surprised to hear that because he understood that the Municipality represented all interests and he was sure the Karachi Municipal Act was capable of allowing the fullest opportunity of the mercantile community being fully represented on the Port Trust. If that was not so, it was the fault of that community but it should be borne in mind that the Municipality represented all the interests of the city, mercantile and others, and it was very gratifying to hear Mr. Nicholas on this point in the refreshing manner that he put it in.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said, Mr. Hill thought that a merchant should be preferred to a lawyer and the fact was that objection was taken to a lawyer finding representation on the Port Trust. But the fallacy in it was that that did not recognise the cosmopolitan nature of a lawyer's mind. Very often the lawyer understood the mercantile questions better than the merchant himself. He found his friend Mr. Graham shaking his head, but if Mr. Graham would go in the witness box for cross-examination he would find that the lawyer knew the mercantile intricacies better than the merchant. It was the lawyer and the judge who could deal with the expert evidence far more judiciously than the experts themselves. He, therefore, asked Mr. Hill not to,—he was going to say libel,—not to depreciate the lawyers A lawyer's training made him capable of grasping the real problems to be dealt with than the particular individuals and he therefore thought that the Municipality should be left with their judgment to return such members as they thought would be the fittest persons and that was a body which was capable of returning fit members to the Port Trust than the Government themselves. He, therefore, appealed to Mr. Hill not to partially disfranchise the Municipality.

Mr. W. L. Graham said that the matters to be dealt with by the Port Trust related very largely to shipping and exports and he could not agree with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that a lawyer could deal with these questions better than a member of the mercantile community. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Ibrahim had spoken on this subject as a matter of principle but Mr. Nicholas had spoken on it as a result of actual practice. The Karachi Municipality, as he understood, had agreed to the proposal laid before them by the mover and he could not see how any further arrangement would be made on it. As regards nomination, the reason why it was left to Government was that in Karachi there was no representative body like the Indian Chamber of Commerce. He spoke with considerable experience of Karachi and he thought that this was a very wise step indeed.

### SUPPORT OF MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandass, chairman of the Karachi Municipality who followed next, said he did not desire to say anything about the remarks of Mr. Hidayatulla Khan as a sufficiently effective reply had been given to it by Mr. Nicholas. He, however, wished to add that his impression was that in Bombay the Municipal Commissioner did represent the Municipality as ex-officio on the Port Trust.

Coming to the most vital question, namely, the withdrawal of one member, it was very necessary, Mr. Harchandrai said, that people should be acquainted with the early history of the Karachi Port Trust Act of 1886. After giving a brief history of how elections were made, Mr. Harchandrai proceeded to say that last time the Municipality sent two lawyers to the Port Trust. Being a lawyer himself, he had very great regard for the profession of law but he agreed with Mr. Graham that a lawyer was not so serviceable on the Port Trust as a merchant was.

Mr. Harchandrai, proceeding further, said it would be a matter of surprise to some members as to why he endorsed the views of the mover with regard to nomination. He had received an assurance that in the course of time, this nomination seat would be converted in an elected one. They had at present two mercantile bodies, namely, the Indian Merchants' Association and the Indian Chamber, but neither of them fulfilled the character of the body to whom an election would be left but he was confident that if either of the body improved, they would be given the franchise and he would certainly request Government to give them that franchise. The Indian Merchants' Association did not possess a constitution which could exercise franchise and the Indian Chamber, though sufficiently advanced, was of a recent growth and had only twenty members. That being the case and so long the Act made it clear that an Indian merchant shall be nominated, he thought the nomination could be safely left to Government and he had great pleasure in supporting the first reading of the bill.

### VIEWS OF OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed thought it was just and proper that the selection of a representative in this case should be in the hands of Government.

Mr. J. H. Kothare, who had served as a member on the Karachi Municipality for 29 years and the Port Trust for 17 years whole-heartedly supported the bill and observed that he doubted if the Municipality could claim privilege for an election.

Principal Paranjaype thought that they should constitute a special electorate for this purpose.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji thought it rather objectionable to reserve this seat for nomination. He was of opinion that those people who paid sufficiently large sums of revenue to the Port Trust should be elected on that board.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, who had been formerly a Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust for a considerable time, remarked that the compromise arrived at in this case was about the very best that would be arrived at, as it left the Municipality with power to send a representative to the Port Trust and left that power with their choice unfettered. He mentioned that in his time, the lawyer representative of the Municipality, particularly one gentleman, Mr. Tehelram Khimchand, gave very valuable assistance at Board meetings. He himself had never any objection to a good lawyer being a member of the Board and it seemed to him that this was the best settlement that could be arrived at.

Sir Henry Procter also supported the principle of the bill. He observed that it was not correct for Mr. Hidayatulla to say that the Bombay Municipality was not represented on the Port Trust. The Municipal Commissioner was their ex-officio member and in very many questions that came up for consideration, he was the most useful member, and he thought that a representative of the Municipality should always be on the Port Trust. He said from personal experience that if the Municipality was not represented on the Port Trust, then it must considerably weaken that body.

### THE MOVER'S REPLY.

Mr. Hill, in replying to the debate, said in view of the admirable exposition, history and effect of the bill given by Mr. Harchandrai, it would be superfluous for him to reply to the objections taken. Mr. Harchandrai was a lawyer, he was the President of the Municipality and he was also an exceedingly practical man, jealous of the honour of his Municipality in every possible way and if he could take a view that the proposal was very satisfactory, namely, the removal of one elected member, and the substitution of a nominated member, he ventured to suggest that they all ought to be satisfied. In introducing this bill, he had remarked that it was a milestone and he did not say that it was the winning post. What he had meant to say was that it was intended to bring this bill in conformity with the Bombay Act. It was not designed as a final determination of the question but it was a temporary measure. With regard to the point of nomination, Mr. Harchandrai had given admirable reasons and he was quite confident that Sir Ibrahim, as a reasonable man as he had always shown himself to be, would after the explanation that was given agree that the expedient suggested in the bill fully met with the requirements and would support the arrangement come to.

With regard to the academic remarks of Principal Paranjayape for constituting an electorate, Mr. Hill said that they did not propose to constitute an electorate if they could help it and especially in the case of a small bill like this.

As regards lawyers, he ventured to assure Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that he had most carefully avoided the use of the word "lawyer" because he had wanted to avoid the suggestion that had crept in this debate, namely, that this was a sort of a battle between the mercantile community and the lawyers. That was not so and it was purely a question of business and he asked them to accept the principle of the bill as one step further in the advance of the port of Karachi. He most cordially hoped that within a short time there would be some bodies to elect and send up a representative on the Port Trust. He again adverted to his remark regarding the income of the Karachi Port Trust, which had risen from eight lakhs to forty-five lakhs in a short period of ten or twelve years. That connoted to the very useful affairs of the mercantile community of Karachi. He suggested that there would be ample time a few years hence, when things would further develop and when revenue would expand, for the modification of clause 3 into the substitution of the principle of election.

In conclusion, he said Government had no desire to rush this bill except in the interests of the Karachi Port Trust and Karachi itself. When every member from Sind had supported the bill, he suggested that it was more advisable to let members from Sind have their own way and he would be content to leave that question to the Council.

### THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

In putting the proposal of the first reading to the vote, His Excellency, the President, said he did not intend to interfere in the discussion regarding the merits of a lawyer and a merchant in having a representation on the Port Trust nor did His Excellency wish to interfere in the discussion with regard to how far the Municipality should have an interest in the Port Trust, beyond saying that he was glad to hear Mr. Nicholas say as to the good feelings that existed between the Municipality and the Port Trust in Karachi and His Excellency felt that that should be so. His Excellency had listened to the debate with very great interest and what had impressed him most was that this bill had the support and the agreement of both the Port Trust and the Municipality of Karachi. It was supported by every member from Sind and the Council would be well advised to support the strong recommendation and pass this bill into law at this meeting.

His Excellency agreed that it was unwise and improper to put pressure on members but he wished to urge that when they received representations with such force, those should be given effect to.

The bill was then read a first time.

### SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. Claude Hill then proceeded to move the second reading of the Bill.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out that the hon. member could not move the second reading until the Standing Orders had been suspended, and he inquired when members would be given an opportunity of expressing their views, on the question of taking up the second reading of the Bill.

H. E. the President said Sir Pherozeshah was correct in the point he had raised. The Standing Orders would first be suspended, and on the motion to do that, hon. members could express their views.

Mr. Claude Hill then moved the suspension of the Standing Order of the Council in order to enable him to move the second reading of the Bill.

Sir Pherozeshah, opposing the motion, said he had very often supported proposals of that character when the matter was of an urgent or imperative character and when a delay was likely to have some injurious or mischievous effect. He submitted that the present Bill was not of such a character, that a delay in passing it into law would injuriously affect the interests of the Port Trust of Karachi. As the hon. mover had pointed out, the Trust had done remarkably well, and he (the speaker) therefore thought there would be no fear that any of the activities of the Trust would suffer by a delay. He appealed to the hon. mover not to depart from the practice which had so far been observed by the Council. For it was a question of principle on the lines of which they were bound to proceed. If it had been an urgent matter, no objection could have been taken to the suspension of the Standing Orders, but no such case had been made out and it was therefore desirable to follow the wholesome course up to now adopted by the Council. Besides, the Bill could be brought up before the end of this term, that was before February or March, so no injury could possibly be done by giving the Council time to consider the question. This would give them time to ask the Karachi Municipality whether an arrangement could not be made by which one of the members

(Continued on Page 8.)

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The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

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| | | |
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| 1st January 1912 | Rs. | 8,48,000 |
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| 31st December „ | „ | 1,04,00,000 |

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## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Comeric, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon's Garden Party, Government House, 4-30.

Colaba Gymnasium Concert, 9-30.

Military Medical Annual Ball, Grant Medical College Tennis Courts, 9-30.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Egypt will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, December 18.

Bombay Choral Society, "Faust," Town Hall, 9-30.

Colaba Gymnasium Concert, 9-30.

Special Lecture, "How will you spend your Christmas?" Speakers: Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Rev. G. F. Enoch, and others.

FRIDAY, December 19.

State Ball, Government House, 9-45.

SATURDAY, December 20.

Bombay Races, Second Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution, Mahim, 5.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

Olymphia, Cinematograph, Sadhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30, (S. T.).

## Domestic Occurrences.

◆

BIRTH.

JACKSON.—On the 13th December, at 31, Grove Road, Eastbourne, the wife of J. E. Jackson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BABINGTON—YOUNG.—On the 3rd December, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. G. R. A. Courtice, Chamberlen Denis de Vitre Babington, Telegraph Department, to Clare Melanie, daughter of Wellington Young, of Whiteabbey House, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL.—At Dinapore, 4th December, Sybil Hilda, the beloved wife of Joseph Archibald Campbell, Loco. Dept., age 21 years.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

(*December* 17.)

## THE ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

◆

The "Times of India" seems to have quite lost its head on the subject of the alleged atrocities, or what, without any justification, it describes as "manufactured atrocities" in South Africa. In a paroxysm of illogical indignation it tells us that Mr. Ritch and Mr. West are entirely discredited and "we cannot believe a word that they say," because in one case in which a man was alleged to have died from flogging the *post mortem* showed that he died from natural causes. It concludes:—

> Yesterday another of these tales of a man dying after having been flogged was circulated. It emanates from Mr. West who does not seem to be discouraged by the failure to prove the previous allegation. We have no knowledge of the details of this fresh charge, but we would ask our readers to note that it comes from tainted sources: they may believe it if they like but the cause of the Indians in South Africa can only be harmed by the continued circulation of unproved charges of cruelty against Europeans. Leaders of opinion in this country bear a heavy responsibility for their share in foisting these stories on a credulous public, and for our part we think we shall best help the true cause of India if in future we refuse to publish messages of this type from South Africa.

Our readers will remember that in the case in question what Mr. West states is that the man was flogged, that he died fourteen days afterwards, that the result of the *post mortem* has not been revealed, and that a magisterial enquiry has been ordered. If the circumstances justify a magisterial enquiry the best thing would be to preserve an open mind until the facts have been investigated. To indulge in these immoderate outbursts and wholesale denunciations will not serve the true cause of India or anyone else. What is essentially necessary is the exercise of a certain amount of self-restraint, and that moderation of which we hear so much and see so little, except when the actions of General Botha and his Natal officials are under criticism. If we were to proceed on the assumption that everyone who is misled into making a mis-statement or circulating a report which afterwards turns out to be false were to be henceforth wholly discredited, we should be unable to attach any credence whatever to anything the Union Government might have to say,—or, for that matter, the "Times of India."

An impression seems to remain in some quarters that these charges of flogging and other forms of ill-treatment are pure inventions on the part of Mr. Ritch and Mr. West and other leaders of the Indian cause in South Africa or their followers. There are many detailed charges, supported by sworn decisions, to which we would not have referred in any detail, as they will have to be investigated by the Commission of Enquiry. But it is necessary, in fairness to Mr. Ritch and Mr. West, upon whom these ferocious attacks are being made, to show that they are not merely made themselves the vehicles of wild and exaggerated rumours; indeed, if they had telegraphed to India full details of all the cases as to which they have had evidence, the existing feeling of indignation would have been greatly increased. The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," who has been collecting evidence for Lord Ampthill's Committee, sent to that journal on November 21st the depositions of two men drawn up at the Ballengeich colliery, which may be taken as a sample of the sort of evidence in Mr. Ritch's possession when he sent his telegrams to India as to charges of flogging etc. The first deposition, by a mine constable, Vengatasamy Reddy, states:—

> I saw Indians struck with sjamboks, sticks, and muzzles of guns by Europeans, and with sticks and sjamboks by natives. On Tuesday, November 11, I and others went out and found beating taking place. I assisted three. Lying on the ground was a Calcutta man with a badly cut eye and a bruised shoulder. An Indian named Joseph was flogged by——(one of the mine officials) until he fell. Then the official dismounted from the horse he was riding and again flogged the recumbent Indian. . . .
>
> The deceased man, Nar Ya, was among the crowd. I saw the man kicked to make him go forward, and all were urged forward by sjamboking. They had no food except a slice of bread and only a handful of raw rice, and were threatened with more sjamboking unless they went down the workings.

We do not know whether the man Nar Ya is the one who was alleged to have died from flogging, but, if so, it is hardly surprising, under the circumstances, that such a belief arose. The second statement is made by Annamaly, a free labourer, who states that:—

> One of the officials (he specifies which) pointed a gun at the Indian, and a European butcher fired a revolver. Others attacked the Indians with sjamboks, sticks, and the butts of revolvers. I saw three men knocked down and lie where they fell. The official mentioned picked out the ringleaders and flogged them separately. Altogether he flogged eight, and as he finished he passed them on to another official (again specified), who gave them a further flogging with the sjambok. This official passed the Indians on to native police, who later again beat them with sjamboks and with their fists. The Indians were locked up in a room, and others then lashed them with sjamboks and taunted them with having followed Gandhi.

We are asked to treat all these reports and sworn depositions with contempt by people who write as though occurrences of this sort were in the highest degree improbable in South Africa. Those who know the conditions in South Africa, especially in the Transvaal and in Natal, and the general attitude of the white colonist towards the coloured races, Indian or native, may, however, be excused if they display a tendency to believe that something of the kind is not altogether unlikely to have occurred. We are unable to understand the attitude of people in this country who are so concerned that an exaggerated respect should be accorded to everything that comes from General Botha and his Ministers, and seize with avidity on every paltry excuse for belabouring the leaders of the Indian cause in the most immoderate language.

## THE TIME LIMIT.

◆

We think the decision announced by His Excellency at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to adhere to the present time limit in the debates is greatly to be regretted. We are unable to see what useful purpose is served by this irritating restriction, and it is calculated, on the other hand, as we have pointed out before, to be highly injurious to the public interest. The work of the Council is not so laborious or lengthy as to cause any need for a time limit. On the other hand the Budget debate is the one occasion on which the whole administration and policy of the Government is in review, and to suggest that any critic can do justice to his task under a limit of twenty minutes is absurd. The time limit would be less unreasonable and less harmful if it were imposed in every other debate but that on the Budget. It would not be very unreasonable to limit a speaker on the discussion of a Bill, where he would only have to deal with one subject, but it certainly is so in a discussion where every conceivable sort of subject comes up, and rightly comes up, for debate. We believe the Bombay Council is peculiar, in this imposition of a time limit, among the Councils of India, and, while unlimited discussion may involve the infliction of some unnecessary oratory, we cannot agree that the Budget debates in the Bombay Council have as yet exhibited any superiority over those in the Councils of other provinces by reason of the brevity of the speeches. The Chairman has the fullest latitude to deal with speakers who become irrelevant, or unduly take up the time of the Council, and this should be quite sufficient in an assembly which meets so infrequently. There is no doubt as to the feeling of the public in this matter; it is preponderatingly against the imposition of the time limit, because it is fully recognised that the ventilation of public opinion, for which the Council was created, must thereby suffer. While His Excellency's decision in this matter will be widely regretted, the public will be grateful for the notable concession he announced, by which all members, nominated and elected, will be allowed to speak and vote according to their consciences. Whether they will do so or not is another matter. But this release from official control should give a freedom and strength to the deliberations of the Councils, when Resolutions are under discussion, which cannot be over-valued. Perhaps if a Resolution asking for the removal of the time limit were brought forward, under the new conditions, the Governor in Council might be persuaded to alter his decision.

## DAY BY DAY.

◆

### Guests at Government House.

Lady Mabelle Egerton and her daughter, Miss Egerton, have arrived at Government House, Bombay, and will remain for the winter. Lady Mabelle Egerton is the eldest daughter of Lord Brassey and sister to Lady Willingdon. Another visitor to Government House is Miss Mabel Buxton, daughter of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. All three ladies were present with Her Excellency at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday.

### The South Pacific Volcanic Outburst.

The report of the volcanic outburst on the island of Ambrym in the South Pacific will not come as a surprise to those who know that the whole chain of islands which constitute the New Hebrides lies directly on a line of strong volcanic activity. The main islands forming the New Hebrides are arranged somewhat in the form of the letter Y and are situated between 166 and 171 E., and 13 and 21 S. The Ambryn Island is one of those which make up the eastern arm of the Y. Excepting the small Torres group, which are low-lying and perched on reefs, but without lagoons, all the islands are volcanic, not coral, formations. The islands are formed chiefly of basalt and eruptive material; earthquakes and submarine eruptions are not infrequent; and some of the islands themselves have active craters. The volcanic soil is very rich. Numerous clear streams water the islands, which appears very beautiful when seen from the sea.

### The People of the Islands.

The natives of the New Hebrides are Melanesians of mixed blood. They are given to constant fighting; their weapons are bows and poisoned arrows, often beautifully designed, clubs of elaborate patterns and spears. They are said to be ferocious and treacherous, though most of their inhospitality and savagery are to be traced to the misconduct and cruelty of traders and labour agents. The women occupy a degraded position and in some islands widows are buried alive with the bodies of their husbands. The native population is estimated at 50,000; in 1904 the British population was 212 and the French 401. There are several British and French trading companies, who deal in exports of copra, coffee, maize, bananas, timber, etc. The New Hebrides, according to the Anglo-French convention of 1906, are under the joint-influence of England and France, each of which power has appointed a High Commissioner, assisted by a resident commissioner and police force of equal strength to help them.

### The Late Mr. Sutton.

Who has not heard of "Sutton's Seeds"? They bear striking testimony to the popularity of the world-famous seedsmen in every memsahib's garden in India, particularly in the mofussil in the cold-weather months, when every compound is ablaze with the variegated colour and beauty of English flowers. The firm which sends flower and vegetable seeds to the ends of the earth is Sutton and Sons, of which the late Mr. Martin Sutton, whose death is just announced, was senior partner. Mr. Sutton was a recognised authority on agricultural questions. As Governor of the Royal Agricultural Society, member of the National Agricultural Examination Board, and Fellow of the Linnean Society, his position as an exponent of scientific agriculture was a pre-eminent one. He wrote books on agriculture and moral education and also bred Suffolk horses, Kerry cattle, South-down sheep and Berkshire pigs. Mr. Sutton, who was born in 1850, was, from all accounts, a fine old English country gentleman,—of a type which is rarely seen nowadays.

### Gounod's Faust by Bombay Choral Society.

To-morrow night the Bombay Choral Society will give their second concert of the season at the Town Hall, Bombay. They have chosen an ambitious theme for the occasion in Gounod's "Faust". The whole concerted score, which will not, of course, be played in character, will be gone through by a strong body of principals supported by a fully chorus, and the splendid orchestration which Gounod fitted to Goethe's powerful story should gain extra effect when the services of H. E. the Governor's Band, added to the large combination of trained voices, are employed under the conductorship of Mr. Edward Behr. The chief part,—that of Mephistopheles, will be taken by M. Eugen Ossipoff, of the Grand Opera House at Moscow, who arrived in Bombay from Calcutta on Tuesday. Faust will be represented by Mr. G. W. Johnson, Valentine by Mr. A. L. Guibara and Wagner by Mr. Edwin Gellett while Mrs. E. F. Halliwell will take Margarita, Mrs. A. L. Guibara, Martha and Mrs. C. C. Watson, Siebel. The whole piece will occupy three hours in rendering. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, have signified their intention of being present. The booking, which has already been proceeding briskly is being carried on at Messrs. Marcks and Company's premises.

### All-India Moslem League Mission.

A requisition signed by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay, Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy and fifteen others of the leading Mahomedan citizens of Bombay has called a public meeting under the auspices of the Anjuman-Zia-Ul-Islam to be held on Saturday next at 9 p.m. at Kapad Vani Wadi, Tardeo, in order to receive Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Editor of "The "Comrade" with a view to hear them in regard to their mission in England. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah will preside.

### Suggested Bombay Exhibition.

In regard to the paragraph in reference to a large exhibition to be held in Bombay in the cold weather of 1914-15 which appeared in the "Advocate of India" we are informed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that they have had no intimation of such a proposal, nor have they any idea from where it emanated.

### S. S. Hardinge.

The steamer Hardinge, which Reuter reported on Dec. 9th as having sailed for India after being detained at Aden on account of some mishap to her machinery, is, it now appears, one of the three ferry steamers that have been requisitioned from Great Britain for service at the crossing between Talaimannar and Danuskodi when the Indo-Ceylon Railway connection becomes a *fait accompli*. The Hardinge was to have arrived at Paumben yesterday. The other two ferry boats are the Curzon and the Elgin. Nothing is known about the movements of these two steamers. With regard to the manning of the steamers, the whole of the arrangements are being made by the owners, the South Indian Railway, and the British India Steamship Company, Limited, have arranged to lend two of their engineers for two years.

### Indo-Ceylon Connection.

The date of the opening ceremony of the Indo-Ceylon Railway connection, which was originally fixed for January, has been changed to February 24. No official arrangements have yet been made, but it is anticipated the Indian end and the Ceylon end will be opened the same day, and that His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon and His Excellency the Governor of Madras will visit each terminal. To go out of the Colony it is understood H. E. the Governor of Ceylon has to obtain the "permission" of the Secretary of State, and probably the Governor of Madras has to obtain a similar permission from the Viceroy.

### The Indian F. O.

With the appointment of the newly sanctioned Political Secretary to the Government of India who will have separate charge of the Native States, there will henceforth be eleven secretariats: Home, Finance, Public Works, Education, Revenue and Agriculture, Legislative, Commerce and Industry, Army, Railway, Foreign and Political. The new Secretary will be a colleague of the Secretary in the Foreign Department who will henceforth have charge of political relations with States and rulers beyond the external land frontier, commencing from the west at Baghdad, where a Consul-General watches over British interests in Turkish Arabia. The political charge in the Persian Gulf is one of very great importance at present, in view of the still unsettled conditions in Persia, and there is much speculation as to Sir Percy Cox's successor. Again, at the northern end of the Gulf, the Indian Government maintains Consuls at Mohammerah and Ahwaz to look after its interests in Arabistan. Bushire is the headquarters of the Consul-General, which charge also includes the province of Fars, the district of Lingah and the coasts and islands of the Gulf. Further, India has consular offices at Birjand, Kerman, Bundar Abbas and Seistan. There is a Political Agent at Muscat who is an officer of the Indian Foreign Office, which also has a political officer at Kashgar in Chinese Turkistan. The principal independent and semi-independent States on the frontier,—Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim,—will remain in charge of the Foreign Secretary who is directly under the Viceroy, who is his own Foreign "Minister."

### Cotton Seed for Cultivators.

Cotton cultivation is one of the more important subjects which are engaging the constant attention of the Bombay Agricultural Department, which fully recognises the need of a multiplication of seadd depots at central villages where hand-ginned pure cotton seed may be readily available to cultivation. With this object, it is of interest to learn, the Department propose to establish an experimental farm in Broach District, where in due course measures will be taken to select and distribute improved cotton seed on the lines adopted in the Surat District. The Department is of opinion that it is impossible to rely on hand-ginning for a sufficient supply of seed, but an apparatus has been devised which removes inferior and damaged seeds from factory-ginned seed.

## PLAIN WORDS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

### BISHOP OF MADRAS'S OUT-SPOKEN SPEECH.

### "NOT LAW BUT TYRANNY."

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

Under the auspices of the Indian South African League, a public meeting was held yesterday to thank the Viceroy for his recent sympathetic assurances about the conditions of Indians in South Africa and to protest against the composition of the Committee appointed by the South African Union Government to go into the question.

The Bishop of Madras presided. In the course of his speech he said:—"I will say just a few words on some of the criticisms which have been levelled against the Viceroy in England and in South Africa. If, in the first place his speech had been condemned as uudiplomatic, possibly it was undiplomatic, but there is a time for all things. For many years the Government of India have tried patiently to secure justice for Indians in South Africa by diplomatic methods and they have failed. And now that matters have been brought to a dangerous crisis and all India is ablaze with fiery indignation, the time has come to put aside soft phrases of diplomacy, to call a spade a spade and to tell politicians of South Africa plainly how their action in this matter is regarded in India. We are deeply grateful to His Excellency that he has done this and has come forward at a critical time as the spokesman and representative of the Indian people. Then in the second place His Excellency has been critisized for having encouraged men who are breaking the law. No sensible person would ever say a word to encourage law-breaking without a deep sense of responsibility. It is a platitude to say that society is built up on respect for law and order, but there is such a thing as tyranny masquerading **under forms of** law and when that **unhappily is the** case, resistance to law becomes not a crime but a virtue.

INDIANS RESISTING NOT LAW BUT TYRANNY.

I shrink from saying anything that may even seem to encourage lawlessness but I think that it is necessary to say quite plainly and openly that Indians in South Africa are now resisting not law but tyranny. They have been very patient. For 20 years or more they have pleaded for justice, and it is only after exhausting every other possible means of securing redress for their cruel wrongs that they have at last taken the step of passive resistance to unjust laws. For the South African Government therefore, to appeal to the duty of obedience to law seems to me to ignore the obvious fact, that the just complaint of Indians for the last twenty years has been that the law has been made an engine of trranny and injustice. It is all very well for the South African Government to say, "We cannot consider your grievances till you cease your resistance to law." Indians can say with far more reason "We will cease resistance to your laws when you cease to make them instruments of oppression." In saying this I do not for a moment condone any acts of unprovoked violence that may have occurred on the part of Indians, but I must repeat, with regard to the outbreaks, what I have already said elsewhere that responsibility for them rests mainly upon those who have provoked the conflict by injustice and cruelty."

The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting requests the Chairman to convey to Lord Hardinge the grateful thanks of the citizens of Madras for his sympathetic, statesmanlike and courageous pronouncement on the South African question.

This meeting of the citizens of Madras notes with deep disgust and disappointment that a Committee just appointed by the South African Union Government is unsatisfactory in its composition and narrow in the scope of its inquiry.

## GONDAL STATE'S SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal has offered to help the passive resisters in South Africa with the handsome sum of Rs. 10,000, and Her Highness the Rani Saheb, following this example, has added Rs. 2,000 to the above amount, for which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has expressed his gratitude in a telegram to the Dewan Saheb stating that this magnificent contribuiton will be warmly appreciated both in this country and in South Africa.

## NATAL COMMISSION.

### INDIANS' PROTEST MEETINGS.

### DEMAND FOR UNPREJUDICED ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 16.

Meetings of Indians to protest against the personnel of the commission of enquiry have been held at Cape Town, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Potchestroom. The demand is made for the addition of Sir James Rose-Innes and Mr. Schreiner, or two other unprejudiced South Africans of repute.

## MR. GOKHALE AT MARWARI MEETING.

### HOW INDIAN TRADERS ARE HARASSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

At last night Marwari meeting on the South African trouble Mr. Gokhale referring to traders said that the Indian trader in South Africa had a very high reputation as a business man and his credit was good. Poor Europeans both English and Boers were anxious to buy from the Indian who lived frugally and simply and being content with a small profit was enabled to sell goods at a lower rate than the Europaen trader, who was unable to stand competition with the Indian. For 40 or 50 years, the European traders were doing their best to crush the Indians out of existance. The Indian could only trade there under a license which had to be renewed annually and when he took his license for a renewal he was told, "We will renew your license but you must remove your shop to another street." That meant the Indian lost his goodwill and all business that he had built up. Further, Indians were not allowed to open shops in the bazar but about a mile away and if people came to them all that distance then they were told, to shift their shops three miles away. Hitherto Europeans had been allowed to take Indians as their partners but now that had been stopped. Then again, Indians were not now allowed to take either Indians into partnership not even their own sons. Indian traders were harassed and persecuted in a variety of ways which made their lives untolerable.

## COMMISSION UNSATISFACTORY,

### BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S PLEA FOR INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Chirman of the South African Indian Committee has despatched the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy:—

South African Indian Committee, Bombay, beg to express extreme public disappointment and feel bound to represent that the enquiry instituted by the Union Government will not command public confidence or allay public discontent in India if it is entrusted only to South Africa Colonials however eminent. They submit that to secure absolute impartiality and weight judgment the appointment of one or more representative Indians on the Committee is essential, and they would suggest, as before the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as one of them. Finally, my committee earnestly request that during enquiry and for unfettered enquiry sentences of imprisonment on Messrs. Gandhi, Polak, Kallenbach and other leaders be suspended and no proceedings be commenced or continued against leaders till the enquiry is concluded. Pray above may be communicated to His Majesty's Government with your Excellency's valuable support.

## PROTEST MEETING AT MALKAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Dec. 16.

On Sunday, the Malkapur citizens assembled in a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Pimlekar, pleader passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the suffering Indians in South Africa denouncing the action of the Union Government thanking His Excellency the Viceroy for the sympathy and approval of the measures adopted by the Indians in South Africa and appointing a committee for raising funds in aid of the suffering Indians there. Mr. Yeshvantrao Tipnis of Bharat Natak Mandali gave half of his income Rs. 180 of the performance of Wadhu Parikhsa on last Saturday in aid of the South African Indians.

## BOMBAY CHRONICLE FUND.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged ... | 28,245 | 9 | 0 |
| "When are the leaders of Kurla going to convene a public meeting to collect funds? A citizen of Kurla" | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Munibai | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. V. B. Mahant | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. H. K. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A friend | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Through Miss Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy. Mrs. N. H. Moos. (Second instalment) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Subjally Peermahomad | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Haji Mahomad Abba | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ramjanally L. Sajan | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Dawoodbhoy Nency | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Karmally C. Allarakhia | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Valibhai Khanmahomad | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 28,386 | 13 | 0 |

## NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of several rumours that all calls have not been made on the shares of this Corporation, but that they are subject to further calls which the shareholders are liable to pay, as in the case of several other Banks who have called up only half or even less of their capital, we shall thank you kindly to give publicity to the fact that the shares of our Corporation are of the face value of Rs. 25 only, and the whole amount of Rs. 25 has been called up, so that there is no further liability on the shareholders to pay any further calls, the shares being fully paid up.

Yours etc.,
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

## MEXICAN ANARCHY.

### REBELS MOWED DOWN AT TAMPICO.

### ARBITRARY PROCEEDINGS IN CHIMUAHUA.

### U. S. PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.

The defeat of the rebels at Tampico is confirmed.

The Federals report that 800 rebels were killed by artillery and gunboat fire. It is probable that the rebels will re-attack the town.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

A telegram from El Paso says General Villa is virtually Dictator in Chimuahua.

It is said he has seized five million dollars, the property of foreigners, executed twenty Mexicans, commanded the foreign Consuls to obey the rebel orders and informed merchants of all nationalities that they must pay largely to the support of the rebels.

These proceedings are displeasing to Washington which has remonstrated with General Carranza, the rebel leader.

BUZZARDS OVER BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Swarms of buzzards hovering over the battlefield at Tampico on Sunday had the appearance of low-lying black clouds.

ORDER RESTORED AT TAMPICO.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher reports that business has been resumed at Tampico and that there are no indications of further disturbance.

## CONSTANTINOPLE ARMY CORPS,

### SCOPE OF GENERAL SANDER'S COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.

Djemal Bey, acting commander of the Firs Army Corps, has been appointed Minister of Works, and has handed over his command to General Limat von Sanders.

The Grand Vizier has assured the Russian, French and British Ambassadors that the functions of General Sanders will be strictly confined to purely technical questions and military training. Such matters as the command of fortresses and Straits, martial law and military courts outside his province, will be directly subject to the Ministry of War.

## REVIVAL OF SUFFRAGETTE INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The suffragettes have burned the Southern Leigh mansion **at Bristol.**

**TIMBER YARD BURNT DOWN AT DEVONPORT.**

**LONDON, Dec. 15.**

The Suffragettes have **burned a timber-yard** at Devonport, **much damage being** done to adjoining property. The total damage is estimated at various amounts, from twelve to seventy thousand.

Bluejackets and soldiers assisted the firemen.

LATER.

The suffragettes, yesterday, set fire to Stanne's Church at Aiburth, Liverpool. The South stalls were totally destroyed and the organ seriously damaged.

## MISS PANKHURST RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has been released.

## LEEDS STRIKE RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A number of strikers have resumed at Leeds. Students and clerks continue to act as stokers in gasworks, while others are driving and working as conductors on tramcars.

LATER.

The situation in Leeds is becoming worse. Fierce conflicts are taking place between the strikers and the police, the latter making baton charges in which many police have been severely handled.

A score of boot factories dependent on gas engines are closed.

## FIRST TEST MATCH.

### ENGLAND'S BIG LEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

At the close of play in the First Test Match to-day England's score was 419 for 7 wickets (Hobbs 82, Douglas 105 not out) In South Africa's first innings Taylor made 109.

## VOLCANO BURSTS IN SOUTH PACIFIC.

### ISLAND DEVASTATED BY LAVA.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 15

The volcano on Ambrym Island (New Hebrides) has been active for many days. Six new craters were formed on December 6th. Mount Minnie collapsed on December 7th, threatening the mission station and hospital. The inhabitants took refuge in boats. The lava overwhelmed the buildings in the villages on the north-coast which were abandoned. There were no casualties among the small white population, but it is probable that many natives have perished.

The steamer France rescued 500 natives, mostly women and children, the able-bodied men having fled in canoes.

Fires have devastated the island which is covered with cinders. The rivers have been transformed into streams of burning lava.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GERMANY.

### HISTORIC CASTLE AND CONTENTS DESTROYED AT SCHWERIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec 15.

One-third of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin's historic castle at Schwerin has been burned. Quantities of precious furniture, pictures and tapestry were destroyed.

## OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The death is announced of Mr. Martin Sutton.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

The death is announced of M. Leon Bollee, a motor car and aeroplane manufacturer.

## THE FIRST LORD GOES ON TOUR

### VISITS TO FRANCE AND GERMANY EXCITE INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Churchill starts on Friday on a visit to Paris and goes thence to Germany, where he will stay three weeks. It is not known whether he will go to Berlin, but the tour of the author of the "Naval Holiday" proposal is exciting much interest.

## DISASTER TO GERMAN STEAMER

### THIRTY-TWO MEN DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The German steamer Narvik has been found capsized at the mouth of the Ems. Apparently the crew of thirty-two men were drowned.

## FOREIGN FORCES IN CHINA.

### JAPAN DECLINES TO WITHDRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Dec. 16.

It is semi-officially stated that Japan declines to agree to the Russian proposal that foreign forces should be withdrawn from Chihli.

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on December, 12, the Russian Minister proposed that as order had been restored in Chihli, and the Chinese Government was in a position to maintain order there and protect foreign lives and property, the forces should be withdrawn. He added that whether or not the other powers agreed, Russia was prepared to withdraw.

## SIR L. PHILLIPS'S CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 16.

The bullet which lodged in Sir Lionel Phillip's neck neck has veen extracted. The bullet in the liver will be left for some days.

## NEW BATTLE CRUISER LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The battle-cruiser Tiger was launched to-day at Clydebank. The vessel's displacement is 28,000 tons and her speed 28 knots. The Tiger carries eight 13½ inchers.

## INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

### MR. MORETON FREWIN CONDEMN'S GOVERNMENT POLICY

### 'AN ACT OF WHOLESALE CONFISCATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Lecturing before the East India Association, last night, Mr. Moreton Frewen severely condemned the currency policy of the Government of India, which, he said, had thrown on the scrap heap a beneficial system and, by depressing the value of the silver savings, was an act of wholesale confiscation. He attributed to this the increasing cost of living both in India and in England, and predicted that the huge drain on the gold reserves to India would lead to a financial panic within two or three years, resulting in a great fall of gold prices in England, without a corresponding fall in the silver prices in India. He urged that the remedy was to work upwards by international arrangement to a joint standard system.

Sir Arthur Lawley, who presided, said that the effect of the currency changes on India had been given much less consideration by the lecturer than its effect on the rest of the world. The effects of India's absorption of gold had been enormously exaggerated, and, judged by every reasonable test, the policy of 1893 had been signally successful. The Lecturer had misinterpreted its spirit and misunderstood its results.

Mr. Sundara Ayer held that there ought not to be a free coinage of gold in India without a free coinage of silver also.

Mr. M. de P. Webb claimed that India had every right to follow the great nations of the world in providing a gold currency.

Lord Reay said that past events should teach all to be extremely cautious and moderate in opinion and prediction on this subject. Personally he regretted that Nature's gift of the two precious metals had been disregarded by such widespread demonetisation of silver, but now it was hopeless to look forward to rehabilitation by international agreement.

## THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

### BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS TO THE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

It is stated in Paris and Rome that Britain has proposed to the Powers that Greece be allowed to retain the Aegean Islands she occupies subject to guarantees regarding fortifications and contraband, except Imbros and Tenedos, which shall be returned to Turkey.

Secondly, an extension of the time limit for Greek evacuation of Albania shall be granted, as the Delimitation Commission has failed to complete the work by the date fixed.

Thirdly, when Italy returns to Turkey the islands she occupies, guarantees shall be asked for their autonomy.

LATER.

The report that Britain had communicated with the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands and the extension of the time limit for the delimitation of Southern Albania is confirmed. The French Government has already notified its acquiescence in Sir Edward Grey's standpoint.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ECONOMIZING.

### CHINESE SUBSTITUTED FOR BRITISH CREWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, (British Columbia) Dec. 16.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is substituting Chinese for British crews on the Pacific liners Empress of India and Empress of Japan on the ground of economy.

## LONAVALA SHOOTING CASE.

### FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 16.

A number of native witnesses gave evidece to-day in the case in which Paulo Betoni, an Italian working as a foreman on the Tata Hydro Electric Works at Lonavla, is charged with attempted murder, and doing a rash and negligent act by firing a revolver at the house door of a Brahmin timekeeper named Shiva Prasad Raghunandan. The chief of these witnesses was a shopkeeper named Ramshet Harishet who was a member of the panch. Witness said he saw marks of shot on the door and noticed that the woodwork of the frame was slightly broken. This was on the 30th November. He did not see the pistol on the day the panch was made, nor were any cartridges shown to him.

Laxuman Ganesh Kharkhari the police head constable of Lanowla, said he received the complaint on 22nd of November and as he had doubts about registering it he first saw his Superintendent. The panchnama contained no reference to a pistol. As the magistrate intimated his intention to commit the accused to the Sessions, the defence reserved their cross examination of the chief witnesses.

## THE KING AND PREMIER.

### CABINET COUNCIL FOLLOWS.

### HOME RULE AND S. A.

### POLITICAL AMENITIES AT DINNER PARTY.

### PARTY TALK FUTILE EXCEPT THROUGH LEADER.

### MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Asquith had a long interview with the King yesterday. A Prolonged Cabinet Council followed, which will be resumed to-morrow morning.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

It is understood that Mr. Asquith discussed with His Majesty the question of Home Rule and also the situation in South Africa and its effect in India.

The statement as to the exchange of views on the Home Rule question appears to have originated in a dinner party given by Mr. Churchill, the guests including Lord Morley, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. F. E Smith.

In a speech at Manchester yesterday evening Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the air was full of rumours with regard to the negotiations supposed to have been conducted at dinner parties; but conversations of the Unionist Party could be conducted only through the leader "I am not carrying on any private negotiations of my own," added Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

## TRAIN WRECKED IN SAXONY.

### THIRTY-EIGHT CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DRESDEN, Dec. 15.

The Harrasfelsen tunnel collapsed owing to earth tremors. A train dashed into the tunnel and was wrecked, four passengers being killed and thirty-four injured.

## OXFORD ANG I. C. S.

### INDIA OFFICE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Dr. Reginald Macan, of Oxford, speaking at the Sphinx Club dinner, said the Public Services Commission had asked the Oxford University authorities whether they would prepare a special curriculum with a degree at the end of it for specially selected candidates. These, instead of starting life in the Indian Services at about 24, would begin about 18 or 19. He believed that Oxford University would be prepared to meet the India Office on this point.

## MEDITERRANEAN MANOEUVRES

### BRITISH FLEET ENTERTAINED AT TOULON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOULON, Dec. 15.

The merchants to-day entertained three hundred British and three hundred French bluejackets. There were repeated cheers for Great Britain. The town was *en fete*.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT

### AN INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

The interesting rumour in circulation in Bombay, that the Prince of Wales is to visit India next cold weather, is as yet only an intelligent anticipation of a not impossible event. Enquiries made in official circles at Delhi show that the Government of India knows nothing of the matter.

## MR. LIONEL ABRAHAMS AT DELHI.

### OFFICIAL VISIT TO STUDY RAILWAY AND FINANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, who is new on a visit to this country to study railway and financial problems on the spot has arrived at Delhi and is staying with the Hon. Sir William Meyer at "Beau Sejour." It is understood that during his stay in the capital he will be in close touch with the finance and railway authorities.

# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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(Continued from Page 5.)

or both, elected to represent them on the Port Trust should be Indian merchants. He ventured to say that even if members representing Sind expressed a particular opinion, the Council was free to form its own opinion upon a question of this character, because the principle involved in it concerned not only the Province of Sind but the whole of the Presidency.

Mr. S. B. Upasani was also against suspending the Standing Orders. He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that no case had been made out for urgency and that the delay would not injuriously affect the interests of the Karachi Port Trust. The member representing the Karachi Municipality might consent to give up the representation on the Port Trust but he should not be allowed to tie down the hands of the community at large, and they must first hear the views of the public and particularly of the merchants themselves before coming to a decision in the matter. He objected to the adoption of a summary procedure in the matter.

Mr. Hill wished to know the views of the members from Sind whether they had any objection to the Bill being referred to the Select Committee. He did not wish to hurry the matter but he could not see any reason why the Bill should not be read a second time merely because it was not usual to pass non-emergent measures at one sitting; and he could not see why a desirable reform should be postponed merely for the sake of an obscure principle. No cogent reasons had been urged for the postponement.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad pointed out that unless the Bill was referred to a Select Committee members would have no opportunity of moving any amendments in the matter. Mr. Hill had said that no cogent reasons had been advanced for the postponement. But this was putting the onus of the proof on the wrong person. It was for Mr. Hill to say why the ordinary procedure should be departed from. He (the speaker) maintained that there was nothing urgent about the Bill and that nothing was going to happen to Karachi if it was not passed into law there and then. A suspension of the Standing Orders would deprive the members of having their say in the matter. He referred to an innocent-looking Bill, which was much shorter than the present one, which came before the Council a few years ago. It was at that time suggested by the mover that that Bill should be passed in all its stages at the same sitting. But it was urged by other members that the Bill should go to the Select Committee, and it was referred to the Committee, with the result that when it came back before the Council it ha l been very much transformed. A discussion of its provisions by the Select Committee had brought out many defects in it. Those who proposed that the ordinary procedure should be subverted must take out their case.

H. E. the President said he culd not quite see any particular reason for postponing the further consideration of the Bill. He would like to know if any member from Sind had any strong views in the matter. If Government found there was no urgency in the matter, they would readily postpone it.

Mr. H. Vishindas said it was not correct to say that there was no urgency in the matter. The earlier the powers proposed in the Bill were vested in the Port Trust, the better it would be for it.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji inquired whether the previous speaker who was Chairman of the Karachi Municipality, had given expression to his own personal views or to those of the Municipality. If that body had not discussed this question, then in that case the hon. member's views must be taken as representing only his own.

H. E. the President said that looking to the general feeling of the Council, they would postpone the further discussion of the Bill. Government did not wish to force any Bill through the Council to which objections had been raised: and as some of the members objected to the present Bill being passed into law at one and the same sitting, Government had decided to postpone the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Hill then withdrew his proposal for the suspension of the Standing Orders.

### BOMBAY IRRIGATION ACT.

The next item on the agenda was the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879. The following appears in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill.—

The object of the Bill is to make better provision for the exercise of control over the management of certain second-class irrigation works of which there are a large number in the Presidency. These were originally constructed and maintained by the people themselves who contributed to the cost of maintenance and repair and regulated the supply among the contributors by mutual consent. This system has, in many cases, not proved successful, and it has become necessary for Government in the interests of the people to take power to assume control of these works which the people have failed to manage. It has been necessary to add a new part to the existing Irrigation Act for this purpose, because it has been decided that no work comes within the scope of the Act unless it is exclusively constructed, maintained or controlled by Government. The Bill gives Government discretionary power to assume the control and management in cases of necessity; but the power need not be exercised unless good cause is shown, and where the community show themselves able and willing to settle matters equitably the Bill will entail no interference.

In moving the first reading of the Bill, Sir Richard asked the members to transfer their attention from Sind to the Presidency proper, observing that as there were no second-class irrigation works in Sind, this Bill would not have any application to Sind He said that in the Presidency proper there were works known as second-class and they comprised tanks from which irrigation was conducted mostly in the Southern Mahratta country and the Gujarat. They also comprised channels from streams by means of dams which in some cases were added by tanks or reservoirs. As stated in the objects and reasons of the Bill, it was, correct to say in a general way that the works were originally constructed and maintained by the people, but there were some works constructed by previous Governments and there were many which, though originally constructed by the people of the previous Governments, had been extended and largely improved by the British Government and there were some which were constructed and maintained by the combination of the people and the Government. Complications set in immediately Government added to the works because the supply then became greater than the original custom was able to distribute and maintain.

### GROWTH OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Even where there were no additions by Government, the slackening spirit and the growth of individualism interfered with the adequate management of the works so that the works were not kept up in the way they used to be and in many cases question arose whether these works should be completely dropped or whether Government should take them up and put them on a sound state. This caused great difficulties in the management of irrigation works and Sir Richard proposed to give some instances which he said justified Government in taking effective steps. In the Nasik district, he said the Chambapore tank was constructed at a cost of seventeen lakhs and it distributed water to two villages. A dispute arose between the two and the matter went to the Civil Courts, who decided that the Revenue Officer had no right to interfere with the customary distribution, that was to say, though Government had put in seventeen lakhs, they had no power to regulate the distribution of water, with the result that one village was receiving more water than it could use.

Referring to Mr. Godbole's amendment regarding certain improvements to be effected in the Bill, Sir Richard said that that would be done in the Select Committee provided the Council accepted the principle of Bill, Government was obliged to introduce this Bill, he said, because of the people's failure to manage the works and Mr. Godbole would have his full say in the Select Committee, as he would be put on it.

The Chief of Kurundwad said he saw nothing repugnant in the principle of the Bill, the first reading of which he heartily supported.

Mr. S. A. Rodde, said the Bill affected principally his Province which contained the largest number of second-class works and so far as his Province was concerned he supported the principle of this Bill.

### MR. GODBOLE'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. K. R. Godbole moved the following amendment:—

That considering that the 2nd class irrigation works dealt with in this Bill were originally constructed and maintained by the people themselves and are still being managed by the irrigators concerned, it is desirable to continue the present system as far as practicable. Owing to change of circumstances over which the irrigators have no control, the management has become defective in certain respects. The proposed legislation should be directed towards removing these defects, instead of taking the management out of the hands of the irrigators. The present Bill also throws the burden of repairs of these second class irrigation works entirely upon the irrigators. This seems unfair under present circumstances, especially when compared with the management of other irrigation works in the Presidency.

The Bill may be recast in light of the above remarks, and then placed before the Council for its consideration.

Mr. Godbole, in support of his amendment, said that he had good opportunities as a Government irrigation officer, of becoming acquainted with the nature and working of the second class irrigation works referred to in the Bill. He might state, however, that the views he held in 1893-1894 regarding the responsibilities of irrigators in connection with those works had altered to some extent. The old village system for the control of second class irrigation works worked very well in pre-British times and in the early days of the British rule, but at the present time the repairs were being neglected. He should like to see the old village system of management of the second class irrigation works made effective and the management to remain in the hands of the villagers themselves. The legislature should only step in to rectify the weak spots of the system. The speaker approved of the clauses which transferred the supervising control of those second class works to canal officers, who should certainly have the power to step in, when the irrigators failed to perform any of the duties devolving upon them. He also highly approved of the framing of record of rights. He objected however, to Sections 81 and 82 of the Draft Bill, and thought that the irrigators ought to be relieved of the responsibility of carrying out ordinary and petty repairs. They should be held responsible for such repair works only as could not be carried out by well paid and responsible "patkaris" and officials of similar description. There was no doubt the ancient custom whereby the responsibility of smaller repairs rested upon the irrigators, but he was of opinion that that custom should not be enforced by law. The question would naturally arise as to who should execute those repairs. He thought the difficulty should be solved by Government keeping a small efficient establishment for the repairs and upkeep of each second class work. The Draft Bill proposed to make Part VIII, of the Bombay Irrigation Act, of 1879 applicable to second class irrigation works. The speaker objected to that, and thought that the penalties for offences in connection with the second class irrigation works ought to be much less stringent than the penalties which could be inflicted for offences on Government first class works which were under constant supervision and were maintained at a very large expenditure of public funds.

### AN OFFER TO GVERNMENT.

In conclusion, Mr. Godbole said that the hon. member in charge of the Bill should however, think that the objections which the speaker had brought forward were not in conflict with general principles on which the Bill had been drafted and he would give an assurance that those objections would be duly considered in the further stages of the Bill he would have no objection to withdraw his amendment with the permission of the Council and to vote for the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth complained that there was no definition of the words "second class irrigation works" either in the Original Act, or in the amending Bill. He, however, supported the first reading of the Bill.

Sir Richard Lamb intervened at this stage of the debate. He said that not only Mr. Godbole's objections would be duly considered, but he would be asked to serve on the Select Committee where he would be able to say all that he would have to say. He believed now Mr. Godbole would see no reason to press his amendment.

Mr. Godbole then said that he did not press his amendment.

Rao Saheb V. S. Naik, said that the present Bill was the outcome of the inability of village communities to manage the irrigation works in their charge, and he welcomed the amendment of the Irrigation Act, of 1879. He supported the first reading of the Bill.

### IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS NEEDED.

Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh said that the rights and responsibilities of the owners of land on which existed what were generally known as second class irrigation works, were regulated by the local conditions of different districts. The arrangement therefore that was good for one part of the Presidency, would be unsuitable for other parts of the Presidency. The conditions which generally prevailed about the works in Nasik and Khandesh seemed now to be insisted for all other districts, but they would hardly apply to Gujarat. The provisions of the Bill ought not to apply to the original proprietors of tanks who were able to maintain them. There were a large number of such tanks in Gujarat. "Himayat was being charged in Gujarat for the water advantage received by agriculturists, and Government had the responsibility of repairing the tanks. It was not very long ago that orders were issued that "Himayat" should be removed from certain fields because Government was not able to repair the tanks. The principles of the Bill could be properly applied to a rivulet which passed through a large area, but when an irrigation work served the area owned by a single person it would not be proper to apply the provisions of the Bill. Drastic powers were being given to officers and the provisions required certain important modifications.

Mr. S. B. Upasani hoped that the provisions of the Bill would be revised in view of the valuable criticisms offered by an experienced irrigation officer like Mr. Godbole. The officers would of course use the discretion vested in then with due care, but he thought it should be distinctly provided that they would not interfere except on the application of at least a majority of the parties concerned. Mr. Upasani expressed a hope that sufficient time might be given to the people concerned before the Bill came up for its second reading.

### QUESTION OF WATER RATE.

Mr. B. S. Kamat thought that it would be generally agreed that the main principles of the Bill were very sound. The only question which should receive the prominent attention of the Select Committee was that now the water rate should be fixed after taking into consideration the fact that the responsibility of repairs would now be fixed upon the irrigators.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, Commissioner of the Central Division, said in amending the Act they were doing nothing more than adopting the principles once advocated by Mr. Godbole as an irrigation engineer. The Bill was Mr. Godbole's and of nobody else. Mr. Godbole had now changed his views, but that was a different story. Some objection was taken by some members to the making of Part VIII. of the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879 applicable to second class irrigation works, but as an officer having experience of irrigation administration he would say that that the penal part of the Bill was the most important part. The Bill was not giving away anything or taking away anything. He supported the first reading.

Sir Richard Lamb, in reply to the debate, said that he noted with great pleasure that this Bill of his had met a smaller amount of criticism than his Bills usually did. The general principle of the Bill, it appeared, was acceptable to all. The objections put forward would of course be given due consideration by the Select Committee, but he fancied the exact state of affairs proposed to be created by the Bill was not generally appreciated. The Government did not intend to absorb any control, but they intended to set up a machinery which would prevent the works falling into disrepair. They would ascertain the rights and responsibilities of different parties and put them on paper.

### THE PRESIDENT'S OBSERVATIONS.

In putting the first reading of the Bill to the vote, His Excellency observed that it was extremely satisfactory for Government to realise that in the main the principle of the Bill had been accepted. His Excellency had, however, in the course of this debate received a shock as he believed many other members must have, when Mr. Curtis rather gave them as a revelation that Mr. Godbode, who appeared to be at present the chief opponent of this Bill, when he was a very valuable servant of Government, had issued a report on which it was now made clear the present Bill was based. This Bill therefore seemed to be his child and His Excellency hoped that in the Select Committee Mr. Godbole would show more affection to the infant. It was a matter of great satisfaction, however, that the main principle should be so generously agreed upon and the Bill, His Excellency believed as it stood at present was workable, and that he trusted that the select committee would make it more workable and thorough[ly] satisfactory for the agricultural community.

The first reading of the Bill was then agreed upon.

On the motion of Sir Richard Lamb, the Bill was referred to the Select Committee consisting of the following three elected and two nominated members and the mover with instructions to report by the 15th February 1914:—Mr. S. K. Rodha (Southern Division), Mr. K. R. Godhole (Central Division) and the Thakore Saheb of Kermada (Northern Division); and Mr. G. S. Curtis and Mr. [illegible] Carmichael.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

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Mr. P. D. Pattani next moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the city of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898. In doing so, Mr. Pattni said:—Your Excellency, The Bill for whose first reading I have to ask the assent of the members of this Council is very short, and for the most part is uncontroversial. It is a Bill of five clauses, the object of which is to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898, so as to provide that body with additional funds for the furtherance of its great work, in improving the sanitary conditions of Bombay. One of these clauses, clause 2, is purely formal; we propose to take advantage of this opportunity to correct a literal inaccuracy in section 32G of the Act of 1898. Then in clause 3 we propose to take the power to increase, by two per cent, the duty imposed by the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 on instruments of sale, gift and usufructuary mortgage of immoveable property within the city of Bombay. Finally, clause 4 provides that the net collection from the increased tax shall be paid to the Board of the Improvement Trust.

I have said that this Bill is in large part uncontroversial. It is agreed on all hands that the resources of the Improvement Trust must be supplemented if it is to proceed with the task entrusted to it. Then if it is agreed that these funds can best be provided by the increased stamp duties the form of that increase will not be disputed. The sections in the Bill constituting the machinery for this purpose are borrowed from the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act. The controversial issue therefore narrows itself down to the single point, whether an increase in the duty on certain transfers of property is the best means of providing the additional funds which are required. With your permission, Your Excellency, I shall confine my remarks to-day to a brief resume of the financial position of the Improvement Trust *vis a vis* with the demands which have led Government to prefer the increased duty on the transfer of immoveable property to the other expedients which have been suggested for the provision of the necessary funds.

The resources of the Improvement Trust are, in very large measure indeed, hypothecated by the great programme of works which it has undertaken. No large and continuous new programme can be inaugurated until the funds at its disposal are augmented. Yet it is agreed that outside this programme there is a great work to be accomplished in improving the accommodation provided for the poorer classes in the city. There is no sanitary work in the Presidency whose importance has been more vigorously impressed upon the Government than that of raising the standard of the housing accommodation of the poor of Bombay. Quite apart from the general responsibility which lies on us towards the industrial proletariat, this question demands our earnest attention, because it is obvious that the capacity of our Indian industries to withstand the competition of their rivals must be largely conditioned by the physical efficiency of the labour force. The Bombay Municipality has already "represented" areas under the Improvement Trust Act whose improvement on the scale hitherto adopted, would involve a capital expenditure of three crores of rupees. It is upon this basis that the Trust has asked for, and the Municipality has endorsed the request, an annual addition to its funds of four and a half lakhs of rupees. It is true that since this estimate was made, certain alternative proposals have been framed for the improvement of insanitary property without resorting to the drastic and very costly expedient of demolition, and a Committee is now sitting to inquire into the feasibility of these proposals. But even assuming that a cheaper form of improvement than demolition is adopted, the total cost will not be reduced, for the rise in the value of house property, building materials and labour has been so large that the work which should have been done a few years ago for three crores will not cost five crores; beyond this, there are considerable areas outside those which have been actually "represented" by the Corporation, which ought to be improved, and the Municipality has refrained from "representing" them only because it did not desire to ask for the impossible. I mention these facts to show that if the cheaper form of improvement is adopted, the sum required by the Improvement Trust will not be affected: also to illustrate the dangers of delay, for every year improvements are postponed the cost increases so largely that we have either to curtail the programme or furnish still larger funds.

The need for providing larger funds for the Improvement Trust being unanimously recognised, we have had to consider only ways and means. Three proposals were made—a further subvention from the Imperial Exchequer, a transit duty of four annas a bale upon the Indian cotton exported, and the property surtax. The Government of India was moved with a view to obtaining an Imperial subvention, and replied saying that it does not consider that a case has been made out from an annual contribution from Imperial revenues. We must in justice recognise that the Government of India has treated the City of Bombay with conspicuous liberality in this matter. It was in the Improvement Trust Act of 1898 that it first accepted the principle of a large contribution from the general funds for the sanitary improvement of an Imperial City. When it was proved that, owing to the complexities of the financial clauses of the Act this assistance was much less valuable than was intended, it came to the relief of the Trust by a cash grant of fifty lakhs, since supplemented by another four lakhs for experimental work in slum improvement. In the last amendment of the Act the Imperial Government also treated us liberally in the matter of interest and other questions, and thereby materially strengthened the position of the Trust; the aggregate value of these grants is nearly a hundred and seventy lakhs of rupees. The Government of India having declined further to contribute, the alternative was between a transit duty on cotton and an enchanced property tax. The suggested transit duty on cotton received a certain measure of support but the commercial interests concerned have raised strong objection to it. Cotton is not a staple of which India has a monopoly like jute but has to meet with severe competition in the markets of the world. Nor has Bombay any monopoly of the Indian export, for Karachi offers attractions to the trade of Northern India and Madras to that of the South. It has been pointed out that in view of the great capital works under construction by the Bombay Port Trust, nothing should be done to place the staple trade of the port at a disadvantage in comparison with its competitors. There are two other factors militating against a transit duty on cotton. The yield would be uncertain, for the exports fluctuate widely. Then the duty would be paid by the producer, and I suggested that it would not be just to tax the cultivators of the famine susceptible Deccan for the benefit of a great and wealthy city like Bombay. All these objections may not strike us as of equal weight; but their cumulative importance constitutes a strong case against the cotton transit duty. None of these objections applies to the increased property tax. It will be easy of collection, for it is a surtax not a new tax. The yield will be fairly constant—probably about Rs. 3.70 lakh a year—slightly less than the estimated product of the cotton transit duty, but steady. It will fall on the shoulders of those best able to bear it—the wealthy citizens of Bombay, and not the ryots of the Cotton tracts. And of these citizens it will be paid by the property owners, who have derived, and will continue to derive, the greatest benefit from the operations of the Improvement Trust. Moreover we have a precedent for the imposition of this surtax in the practice of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, where such a surtax forms part of the general resources of that body. These are the reasons which have induced the Government of Bombay to select the property surtax from the two expedients suggested as the best means of providing the Improvement Trust with the additional funds, which it must command, if it is to proceed with the works so urgently required for the sanitary regeneration of Bombay. Since however the Bill was published, a request has been made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation asking for further time to consider the proposal and to make a representation thereon. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the father of the Corporation, has given notice for supporting that request and if this view is strongly pressed in this Council to-day, Government is prepared to accede to it so far as to postpone the first reading until the March session. But it must be clearly understood that if this course is followed, the Bill will be, in any circumstance, taken up in March, so that it will be necessary for the Municipal Corporation to expedite the submission of any representation which it may wish to make. With this explanation of the position of Government, I beg leave to move the first reading of the Bill.

### SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REMARKS.

There was a notice of motion on the agenda in the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta "that the first reading of the Bill be postponed until the Municipal Corporation representation, in regard to the Bill has been received."

In moving his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said he found himself placed in a very difficult position because his notice of motion really meant that the Bill be postponed even before its first reading was moved. He was not sorry, however, that that was not done because they had statements before them giving reasons that moved Government to undertake this legislation. This Bill was introduced in the Council in pursuance of financial arrangements come to between the Government and the Trust and the Corporation who were vitally interested in the financial position of the Trust were asked whether certain sections of the Trust Act should be amended. These amendments took away various benefits provided under the sections and it was stipulated that these should be remedied by an imposition of a transit duty on cotton. Negotiations proceeded on that basis and nobody anticipated anything else and even in their last letter the Government informed the Corporation that they were very carefully considering the proposal. The Corporation knew nothing about the surtax on transfer of properties until they got the Bill. This proposal was altogether opposed to principle and he thought the members would consider that the request of the Corporation was a legitimate one because that body was never given an opportunity to point out that this was an entirely new departure. He did not wish to go into the various points though there was a good deal that he could say regarding the historical retrospect given by the mover and his justification for imposing a surtax on transfer of property intead of a transit duty on cotton. He took it that Government were willing to postpone the first reading till the March sessions. The Corporation, he remarked, would be quite satisfied by its being postponed till March and he was sure their reply would be sent long before that period. He did not therefore think it right to detain the Council any further as he took it that Government was quite prepared to accede to his motion for a postponement.

### GOVERNOR AGREES WITH SIR PHEROZESHAH.

His Excellency, on behalf of Government, in agreeing to a postponement, said he agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that the Municipality had quite a legitimate reason for demanding a postponement and His Excellency also agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that under the circumstances it was right for the Government to postpone the Bill till they got the views of the Corporation in the very near future. His Excellency had very gladly heard that the Corporation would send in their views long before the March sessions and Sir Pherozeshah might remain certain that due consideration will be given by Government to the representations of the Corporation.

His Excellency further agreed that the Government should take the views of those intimately concerned with a measure before finally bringing it forward.

The first reading was then postponed til the March sessions and the Council adjourned until to-day.

## INTERPELLATIONS.

In reply to Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi's question regarding daily allowances to witnesses in criminal cases, the answer given was that Government do not think it advisable to enforce a uniform practice. The practise as regards the payment of bhatta to witnesses in Criminal cases does not vary except in the case of local witnesses the payment of bhatta to whom is left to the discretion of the presiding Magistrate Bhatta is paid to local witnesses in 10 districts and generally paid in 3 others. Local witnesses in Criminal cases are not paid bhatta generally in the Poona District whereas in the District of Ahmednagar they are paid.

In reply to another question by the same member the answer given was that inquiry is still in progress in the matter of the proposed substitution of stipending for hereditary village accountants in tn Bombay Presidency.

The same Member asked:—Will Government be graciously pleased to inquire if it is a fact that the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality at Mahad tries as an Honorary Magistrate criminal cases instituted at the instance and under the sanction of the said Managing Committee? The answer was:—Government are not aware whether the fact is as stated by the Honourable Member or not. For the views of Government on this subject the Honorable Member is referred to the replies given at the meeting of the 28th July 1913 to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and to question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel.

The same Member was informed that the section of the road from Uran to Jasai was under construction and that a scheme had been prepared for water supply for Uran.

With regard to Appointments of Presidents of Municipalities the member was informed that the municipalities of Alibag, Pen, Panvel, Uran and Roha Ashtami elected their Presidents whereas the Mahad Municipality was not so privileged. Government will consider whether the latter municipality should be accorded this privilege.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte asked whether the two experimental schools started in Salsette for the education of Indian Catholic children had proved successful, and whether it was intended to establish more schools of the type in the immediate future? The answer was the schools were reported to be in a satisfactory condition. In addition to these schools there were 19 other schools of the same type on the aided list, and that these 21 schools were sufficient to meet present requirements.

As regards the desirability of establishing in connection with the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital a Nursing Home for paying-patients (like the one connected with the St. George's European General Hospital), Dr. D'Monte was informed that no such proposal had been made or considered.

The same Member asked whether any provision has been made for a complete separation of the healthy children of leper parents and their segregation in a home, a proposal that was unanimously approved of at the second International Scientific Conference of Leprosy held at Bergen in 1909? The answer given was that proposals for the establishment of "nurseries" for the untainted children of leprous parents had been called for and would in due course be considered.

Regarding the proposal Civil Court at Bandra, Dr. D'Monte was informed that the question was fully considered by Government in 1903, when, after consulting the High Court and the Local Authorities, they did not think it desirable to establish a Subordinate Civil Court at Bandra.

Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole was informed in reply to his question that certain fishermen of Bandra and Mahim possess rights entitling them to place stake nets in the part of the Mahim Creek and Government were not aware of any obstacle to the transfer of these rights by lease or sale.

Mr. B. S. Kamat was informed in reply to his question on the subject that Station Masters at roadside Stations on the G. I. P. Railway were on duty 12 hours a day.

Sardar Dulabava Raisinghji, Thakor of Kerwada, asked a question regarding the proposal to invest certain Talukdars with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The answer was no reference was made in Lord Sydenham's reply to the address of the Thakors of Broach District in 1911 to any proposal to invest Thakors or Talukdars of Gujarat with *criminal* jurisdiction. As regards civil jurisdiction, Lord Sydenham's reply was: "It seems reasonable that such powers should be granted one or two of the Sardars of Gujarat, and I will not forget your wishes in the matter." The question is still under the consideration of Government.

The Member was informed in reply to another question that there were practically no Provincial roads in Broach District and that the question of improving communications in Gujerat was receiving the attention of Government.

### MUNICIPALITY AND P. W. D.

In answer to a question by Rao Saheb V. S. Naik whether Government is aware that some of the small Municipalities do not receive professional advice from the P. W. Department in the matter of preparing schemes, plans and estimates in time, even though they are willing to pay for them, Government replied that they had no information on this point. Enquiry was being made. The advice and assistance of the P. W. Department officers were available only when their services could be spared without detriment to the public service. Government were not aware that Public Works Department Officers were too busy to attend to important Municipal schemes; but the rules provided for the gratuitous advice and services of Government officers being given only when this could be done without detriment to the public service.

Replying to Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth, Government said: The loss to manufacturers consequent on the enactment of the White Phosphorous Matches Prohibition Act is inevitable, and the grant of compensation in such cases has not been provided for by the legislature and does not appear to be a matter in respect of which the interests affected have any valid claim on the public purse.

### AN OFFENDING COLOUR.

Mr. Parekh also asked: Are Government aware that in the settlement registers of the Talukdari villages of the Ahmedabad District the Mamlatdars have made notes under the orders of the Talukdari Settlement Officer that in the fixing of the Jama the Talukdar shall not get any benefit on account of the lands having been entered in red ink?

Government replied: It is not the case that any entries have been made in the settlement registers to the effect that in the fixing of the jama the talukdar shall not get any benefit of the lands having been entered in red ink.

Mr. Parekh also asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether in the District of Broach the District Magistrate has issued instructions to Magistrates subordinate to him to consult the Police when any application for releasing any offender charged with an offence that is non-bailable is made and unless the Police be agreeable to such release to refuse the application as far as possible?

The reply was: Government are not aware of any such instructions, but enquiries will be made.

(Continued on page 9.)

### INTERPELLATIONS.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

### LIQUOR LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Parekh further asked:—Do Government propose to issue orders that Refreshment rooms in the City of Bombay which have licenses for vending foreign liquors be closed at 9-30 p.m. along with the country lipuor shops or to limit the number of such Refreshment rooms which remain open after that hour?

Government replied:—9-30 p.m. is the ordinary closing hour for the shops in question. The number of cases in which permission is given to remain open after that hour is limited.

Mr. Parekh also asked:—Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table a statement of applications made to the Excise Collector, Bombay—(a) for the opening of new shops for vending liquors of all kinds, country or foreign, wholesale or retail, inclusive of Refreshment rooms, during the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13, showing the names of applications, the locality of the shops, whether objections against the opening were raised by the Temperance Council, Bombay, and whether the application was successful or failed; and (b) a similar statement of applications for the transfer of such shops showing in addition the locality in which the shops originally stood.

Government replied that the information had been asked for.

### PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS.

In reply to a question put by Mr. V. J. Patel, Government said:—In all 54 students of the Gujarat College were fined during the year, 39 for absenting themselves without leave from their classes, 3 for absenting themselves from the College hostel without leave or overstaying the leave granted to them, and 12 for creating a disturbance in class. Four students were dismissed, one for defaming a lady-student and another student, two for defamatory and obscene talk, and one for grave disorder in class and wanton mischief to college property. The last mentioned student, having expressed contrition has been given a transference certificate to the Baroda College. The Principal has declined to re-admit the other three students to the Gujarat College, but will not object to their admission to other colleges next term, provided that the Principals of those colleges are satisfied with the assurances which they may give as to their good behaviour in future, and are accordingly willing to admit them. Government do not propose to lay the papers dealing with the subject on the Council table. Government do not intend to take any steps in the matter.

### ADVISORY LIQUOR COMMITTEES.

In reply to a question by the same Member, Government said:—The recommendations of the Bombay Advisory Committees were accepted in ten cases and modified in four cases and disallowed in none. The Ward Committees were also consulted by the Collector by circular letter on ten occasions, and in every case their recommendations were accepted.

### BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

In reply to a further question, Government said:—During the period of five years the Government Solicitor instructed Counsel with the Advocate General for the prosecutiin in 52 cases where the accused was charged with murder, and the Public Prosecutor instructed Counsel for the prosecution in 117 other cases. In all, Counsel were instructed for the prosecution in 169 cases. In 79 cases briefs were delivered to Indian Counsel; in 88 cases briefs were delivered to European Counsel. In each of the remaining 2 cases an Indian Counsel and a European Counsel were briefed together for the prosecution. The briefing of the Advocate General as leading Counsel for the prosecution in murder cases is not included in these statistics.

### THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Replying to the same member Government said:—They had no present intention of taking any steps to inquire into the causes leading to the present financial crisis in the Presidency.

### COTTON MILLS IN INDIA.

Replying to Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Government said:—The total quantity of cotton consumed in the Mills in Bombay is as below:—

| | Cwt. |
|---|---|
| 1903 | 33,38,612 |
| 1904 | 33,22,776 |
| 1905 | 33,99,027 |
| 1906 | 39,85,715 |
| 1907 | 38,28,781 |
| 1908 | 36,30,765 |
| 1909 | 37,22,001 |
| 1910 | 32,80,453 |
| 1911 | 33,33,990 |
| 1912 | 33,98,681 |

Government have no information at their disposal which would enable them to say how much of this cotton is of Indian and how much of foreign origin.

### COSTS IN COMMERCIAL CASES.

Replying to a question by Mr. M. Ramji whether, considering the high costs of litigation in commercial cases, they proposed in consultation with the High Court of Bombay, to take some steps to reduce these costs in case of commercial cases, Government replied that they had consulted the High Court on the honourable member's suggestion, but did not think that any action was necessary in the matter.

### CITY MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas asked: Has Government considered whether in the case of vacancies among the City Magistrates they should be filled up from among the Resident Magistrates.

The reply was: Government cannot give any undertaking that the posts of City Magistrates should necessarily be given to Resident or even to Ex-Resident Magistrates, though the suitability of such men will always be considered at the time when the vacancies occur.

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The Madras Government have written to the Secretary of the United Planters' Associations of Southern India, Bangalore stating that as they have under contemplation a scheme for establishing a Pathological Institute in Madras, in which extensive facilities will be afforded for the teaching of tropical medicine locally and for the conduct of research work connected with tropical diseases they do not propose to contribute to the endowment fund of the London School of Tropical Medicine, or to address the Government of India in the matter.

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

## SHORT CAUSES.

### A MORTGAGE DECREE.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

VALI MAHOMED DEVJI *v.* ABDUL REHMAN BIN MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR.

The plaintiff advanced to the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 on 29th September, 1910, on the defendant's executing a mortgage of his properties at Parel and Nishanpada. Compound interest was to run at 10 annas per cent. per month, with quarterly rests. On 29th June, 1911, the plaintiff further advanced Rs. 10,000 to the defendant on the same mortgage. Another sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced on 24th July, 1912. The defendant paid interest from time to time. Since July 1912, no interest was paid. Interest amounted to Rs. 15,854-8-0. There was a condition that on non-payment of interest, the plaintiff should proceed to exercise his rights under the mortgage. The plaintiff, therefore, filed this suit for a mortgage decree.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant did not appear.

His Lordship after the evidence of the plaintiff was heard, passed the usual mortgage decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,60,000 with interest. In default of payment, property was to be sold after six months.

Solicitors for plaintiff: Payne and Co.

### RENT FOR CARGO BOATS.

HAJI ALI MAHOMED HAJI CASSAM *v.* MIYA MAHOMED AHMED.

The plaintiff leased to the defendant three prows (cargo boats) for a period of three years; and the defendant agreed to pay rent at Rs. 180 per month. Rent was paid by the defendant up to November 1910. i.e., up to the period the lease expired. The agreement was renewed in December and the defendant had not paid rente for 13 months. Under the terms of the lease, the plaintiff was to take possession of the prows, on non-payment, of any single month's rent. The plaintiff was accordingly in possession of these prows, at present.

Mr. W. Shortt appeared for the plaintiff.

One Naoroji Merwanji Mehta, a manager of the plaintiff gave evidence on behalf of the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,340 (13 months' rent) with interest at 6 per cent. and costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff: Smetham, Byrne and Co.

### SHROFF'S HALF-LAKH DEBT.

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL *v.* SEWARAM GOKULDAS.

The plaintiff advanced to the defendant who is doing business as a shroff under the name and style of Sewaram Gokuldas, a sum of Rs. 50,000 on 21st September, 1913. Interest was to run at 6 per cent. per annum. A receipt for he amount was passed by the defendant's *munim*, on behalf of the defendant. No payment was yet made to the plaintiff by the defendant.

Mr. Barrow, who held Mr. Raikes's brief, appeared for the plaintiff.

Dharamchand Gopaldas, the *munim* of the plaintiff was called as a witness to prove the plaintiff's claim. The defendant did not put in his appearance.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 50,000 in favour of the plaintiff, with interest and costs, interest to run from 21st September, 1913.

Solicitors for plaintiff: Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

### COMMISSION AGENTS CLAIM DECREE.

RUPCHAND RANGILDAS *v.* HAJI HOOSEIN KHAN MAHOMED K. SOUDAGAR.

The plaintiff's firm doing business as shroffs and commission agents, acted as such on behalf of the defendant. Accounts were made up till 2nd December, 1910, and the sum of Rs. 3,910 was found due to the plaintiff by the defendant. The defendant admitted the correctness of the accounts except as to an item of Rs. 3.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant did not appear.

Balchand Shamdas, a partner of the plaintiff's firm, was called as a witness to prove the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,366 with interest at 6 per cent. and costs in favour of the plaintiff. Interest was to run from 30th October, 1913.

### WIDOW'S MORTGAGE-DEBT.

BAI AIMAI *v.* BAI KAMALABAI.

This was a suit on a mortgage executed in favour of the plaintiff by the first defendant and her two sons, the second and third defendants for a sum of Rs. 15,000.

The defendant is the widow of one Harischandra Pandurang Mhatre. In 1909 the widow mortgaged her property. At that time the third defendant was a minor. The first charge on the property was for Rs 13,000. In 1910, another sum of Rs 2,000 was advanced to the defendants by the plaintiff

Mr B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff

The first and second defendants did not appear. The third defendant appeared in person.

One Dadabhai Shroff, a clerk, in the employ of Aimai Sorabji Sodawatervala, was called as a witness to prove the plaintiff's claim.

The plaintiff was in 1913, appointed receiver of the mortgaged property.

Mr. Wadia submitted that the defendant had not paid up the mortgage amount; she also did not pay her rent and accepted rent from other tenants which she had no right to do.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 20,051 (i.e., Rs. 15,000 and interest at 11 annas per cent. per month), with interest from 1st August 1913 and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.

### DECREE AGAINST A FIRM.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS *v.* SEWARAM GOKULDAS, A FIRM. ...............

Mr. A. P. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was for the recovery of Rs. 25,000 which was borrowed by the defendants from the plaintiff on 30th September 1913 at interest at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem.

The defendants were a firm carrying on business in Bombay through their manager, Ganpatlal Mehta, on whom service of summons was effected. Ganpatlal had passed a receipt in the firm's name but signed by himself.

A decree was made for the plaintiff for Rs. 25,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Wadia, Ghandy and Co.

### STORING DATES IN A GODOWN

JADHOJI SHAMJI *v.* JIVANDAS VIRJI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs in this suit prayed for a decree against the defendants restraining them by an injunction from bringing and storing dates in the godown at Khasur Bazar, in breach of an agreement between the plaintiff and the first defendant. The plaintiff was a lesee of the godown and he had leased it to the first defendant. The first defendant had leased it to the second defendant who stored dates in the godown. In the agreement between the first and second defendants, there was a distinct clause to the effect that the defendant undertook not to store sulphur, kerosine oil, cotton, dates and other dangerous articles. In spite of the agreements, the first defendant's sub-lessee storcked the godown with dates.

The plaintiff filed this suit to restrain the defendants by an injunction.

Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant, the sub-lessee appeared in person.

Mr. Desai submitted that dates were not dangerous articles. His Lordship observed that it was quite natural that dates should be stored in a godown in the Khazur (date) Bazaar. Ultimately, as there was a district covenant, His Lordship granted an injunction restraining the defendants from bringing and storing dates in the godown.

Liberty was reserved to the plaintigs to sue for damages.

### MARWARI RATES OF INTEREST.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

HIMATLAL MANJI AND CO. *v.* BURJORJI C. CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Colah appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a suit on a bond for Rs. 2,800, payable by instalments of Rs. 300 per month, interest being at 1½ per cent. from the 28th December 1911. The plaintiffs are a Company carrying on business as Shroffs at New Hanuman Lane, Bombay, and had advanced the amount of the bond to the defendant, who is a contractor.

The rate of interest claimed in the notice of demand is 1½ per cent. per mensem, though the plaint mentions "1½ per cent." only.

Mr. Justice Beaman:—It must be 1½ per cent. per annum.

Mr. Colah:—I do not know any Marwari in this Court, who will charge interest at that rate!

A decree was made for the amount with interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Unwalla, Pirophah and Pappa.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### BRANDING A WIFE WITH HOT IRONS.

### SENTENCE ENHANCED.

THE KING-EMPEROR *v* CHINTMAN HISAMAN.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused in this case was convicted by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates of having branded his wife Chuniya with a red hot iron ladle, an offence under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The complainant Chuniya was married to the accused three or four years ago. She used to live with her husband since the time of the marriage. The accused used to illtreat her whenever she asked for money for household expenses. There used to be frequent quarrels between them. A compromise was brought about between them by a man named Bhimaji, who sent her back to her husband's house from that of her mother's where she had been on account of ill-treatment, many a time their quarrel was settled outside the Court, and that she had lodged this complaint in consequence of the accused having branded her with a heated iron ladle and tried to cut her throat with a knife.

### CONFINED FOR FOUR DAYS.

Her hands and feet were tied with a piece of string and she was confined in that room for five days. On the fifth day finding an opportunity she broke the bonds and ran away to her mother's house. On going to her mother's house, she showed her the injuries. Her mother took her to the Police Station and lodged the complaint. The accused pleaded not guilty and denied both branding as well as illtreatment and could not account for the injuries on the person of the complainant, but said that the present complaint was brought against him at the instigation of his mother-in-law as she wanted his separation from the complainant.

### GAGGED AND BRANDED.

The Sessions Judge in recommanding the enhancement of sentence said:—These injuries were scars of seven burns in all; one on each thigh; one on each arm; one on the neck, one on the chest and one on the forehead. Most of them were from 1 to 2 inches wide; while their length varied from 2 to 7 inches. Such burns must obviously have caused very considerable pain, and the suggestion that Chuniya deliberately inflicted them on herself in order to bring a false charge against her husband is supported neither by evidence nor probability. She was gagged while she was being branded, and it is not unnatural that after the brutal way in which she had been treated, she would not dare or attempt to raise an outcry.

Their Lordships accepted the recommendation of the Sessions Judge and enhanced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Ajinkya appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

### PARTITION SUIT.

### HIGH COURT CONFIRMS.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.*)

NARHAR GOVIND TOPRE *v.* MARTAND NARAYAN TOPRE.

This suit was deceided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who rejected it with costs. An appeal was made to the High Court who reversed the decree of the Lower Court on the 20th March 1912. Afterwards an application for review of the judgment of the High Court was made to the Chief Justice, who granted the application and made the rule absolute for review.

This case involved a question whether as the plaintiff said the property of the family in question was that of a joint and undivided Hindu family or whether as the defendants said it was the separate property of the existing three branches of the family.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—This is a partition suit between the descendants of Ramchandra Myral who was first a pleader and subsequently a shroff in Poona. He died about 1860 leaving three sons Govind, Vinayak and Narayan all now deceased. The plaintiff aged 63 is the son of Govind. The defendant is the son of Narayan. The second and third defendants are grandsons of Vinayak. Of Ramchandra's three sons Govind was the eldest. He died about 1896. Vinayak was the second. He died about 1887, Narayan, the youngest, died about 1905. The plaintiff and the defendants have given evidence as to family history. They are agreed that Ramchandra at the time of his death owned and was living with his sons in house No. 1279 in the Kasba Peth Poona and that he carried on a shroff business in a *khan* in a house in the Ravivar Peth. After his death that *khan* and 2 other *khans* acquired from one Sadanand were sold by a deed to one Atmaram who was Vinayak's *vihall* and the whole house was then repurchased in the name of Vinayak. The shroff shop was continued in one of the *khans* in the name of Vinayak after the house had been rebuilt and all the families of the three brothers have lived in the house ever since it was rebuilt. With funds provided from the shop which has been carried on up to the present time under the name of Vinayak many properties have been acquired. All the brothers wrote enteries in the books of the shop carried on in the name of Vinayak. Entries of expenses in connection with the custamary family ceremonies of the members of the families of all Ramchandra's sons are to be found debited in the books of the shop called Vinayak's, without any charge for interest.

### HIGH COURT'S FORMER ORDER.

When the case came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russell on March 20 1912, the Chief Justice in reversing the decree of the Subordinate Judge said "I am unable to accept any of the conclusions of the Subordinate Judge specified in para 23 of his judgment. There is no satisfactory proof that the three brothers Govind, Vinayak and Narayan were divided in interest from the death of their father Ramchandra. There is no satisfactory proof that whatever property their father had was divided amongst them by him a short time before his death. So far from its being proved that there was no joint trade it is conclusively established that all the brothers worked in the shop carried on under the name of Vinayak and the presumption is that acquisitions made from the funds of that shop were joint acquisitions."

Their Lordships confirmed their former order and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appeallant.

Mr. G. S. Rao and Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar appeared on behalf of the Respondents.

### RUNNING TRAIN THEFT.

### A CONVICTION UPHELD.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

GEORGE LEWIS v. KING EMPEROR.

This was a petition presented to the High Court by one John Lewis, who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. Fawett, Sessions Judge of Poona, for committing theft in a railway train.

The accused in this case is a native Christian. He was charged with committing theft in a railway train. Nowroji Manekji, a guard in charge of the train from Lanoula to Poona, noticed that, during his temporary absence from his van some one had entered the van and broken open his trunk. On examining his trunk he found silver studs and some clothes missing. The police arrested the accused, who confessed that he had pledged the silver studs with a Marvadi for Rs. 7-8. The coat belonging to the guard was with the accused when he was arrested.

The accused retracted the confession before the Sessions Judge and said that he was forced by the police to confess. He said that he had purchased the coat from a Mahomedan for Rs. 2. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and observed that although the articles robbed were not valuable, the accused had shown the hand of a professional thief. He had four previous convictions and so the court could show him no leniency.

Their Lordships rejected the petition.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1023 | 11 | 604 | 21 | 551 |
| 2 | 540 | 12 | 500 | 22 | 560 |
| 3 | 550 | 13 | 666 | 23 | 846 |
| 4 | 495 | 14 | 656 | 24 | 751 |
| 5 | 560 | 15 | 666 | 25 | 782 |
| 6 | 673 | 16 | 633 | 26 | 690 |
| 7 | 710 | 17 | 656 | 27 | 680 |
| 8 | 720 | 18 | 616 | 28 | 649 |
| 9 | 720 | 19 | 512 | 29 | 705 |
| 10 | 706 | 20 | 524 | | |

The above plots are now on view.

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BOMBAY.

## THE INDIAN PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir:—The present troubles in South Africa and the agitation in India have given rise to certain developments in the Indian political world which should not be allowed to pass away unrecognised. First is the gratifying feature that the nation has risen as one man to protest against the atrocities committed on the Indians in South Africa and so strong and acute is the feeling against the failure of the Imperial Government to protect its own Indian subjects, that even the head of the Indian administration has had to acknowledge the unmistakable and—once in its history—the grim determination of India not to allow things to draft on to its ruin. But side by side with this is the depressing factor that India is not feeling so strongly as it ought at this great crisis of its history compared with what a Western nation would have done, placed under circumstances not one-tenth so bad and degrading. As pointed out in an able speech at the Madras meeting for a mere trifle of a European attacked and robbed of his property, the Western nations will not scruple to marshal all their naval forces and army.

But then there is a third outcome of this South African Indian trouble. "The eminent Indian" of the "Times" has declared that advantage will be taken of this movement by "scheming extremists." But he has forgotten that the moderates of yesterday are the extremists of to-day. So far as we are aware it is none of the so-called extremists who are in the front now and it is a gratuitous insult and scandal to say that "advantage will be taken of this by scheming extremists" as if the Government must move only when people have all suffered untold sufferings and when, owing to the failure of justice, some express their views rather strongly. It is in itself a comment on how the Governmental wheel moves. Now it is not the so-called extremists but Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and his friends—it is a matter of great congratulation—those redoubtable champions of moderation, those haters of "mawkish sentimentality" are the extremists of to-day with regard to the question.

Mr. Gokhale, that pure noble, unsullied patriot, ever hopeful and ever optimistic, what he will be able to achieve is not known. Already he has surrendered at the altar of moderation the rights of free entry in the Colonies. I suspect this has emboldened them to encroach still further on our rights. I pray God will crown his efforts with success in his policy of moderation and I hope he will not be disillusioned in his policy. For let him be aware that our very amiable friends of the Anglo-Indian Press, the "Pioneer," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette" and curiously "Capital" too, these which blessed him and his party and cursed the party of extremists some four or five years ago, have begun to abuse and sneer at him downright and call in question the good faith, moderation and practicality of his demands.

I dread to ask what Mr. Gokhale will do if our countrymen go on suffering in gaol and if the colonists abetted by the Imperial Government I use the word "abetted" advisedly—for Mr. Harcourt the Secretary of State for the colonies seems immovable even by the reports of flogging and deaths and it looks as if he will not object to the same things in British East Africa, Canada and other places—refuse to budge an inch. What is the anger of 300 millions worth if it cannot change even by little a nation, while a few millions of Europeans can have free entry to any part of the world and flourish above our heads their economic rights, shall 300 millions be cooped up in one country cribbed, cabined and confined?—Yours, etc.,

"NOT A FALSE IMPERIALIST."

Erode, Dec. 11th.

## A CURIOUS CASE.

### LAD CHARGED WITH THEFT AND ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which a young Bengali boy named Pravast Chandra Mukerji was charged with the theft of ten currency notes of Rs. 10 each, two gold rings and other articles, the property of one Sirazul Huq a conductor in the Tramway Company and residing at Colaba Depot.

The evidence led to show that the accused who came to Bombay last month with another companion of his, had squandered all his money and had no resources left. He then fortunately formed the acquaintance of the complainant who taking pity on them as they were mere boys, took them both to his house and gave them hospitality till they should meet with better days.

One morning, on returning home from work the complainant missed the two boys and learned that the above mentioned property had been stolen from his room. The two accused had been seen going to the Railway Station by some witnesses with a bundle under Mukerji's arm. The latter was arrested at Delhi but his companion is still abroad. The accused stated that his companion one Sen, had taken him to the Railway Station where he informed him that he (Sen) had stolen Rs. 7 and two gold rings from the complainant and was absconding. To avoid being arrested he had asked the accused to accompany him on the journey. They proceeded to Baroda and then to Jaypur whence the accused went to Delhi whilst his companion went to Calcutta.

His worship said that nothing from the evidence could prove that the accused had committed the theft. The other boy might just as well have been the culprit. Moreover the accused had accompanied his companion as a special request and learnt when it was too late of his dishonesty. His worship therefore ordered the accused to be discharged.

## AN EXCISE CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Excise Inspector Phillips charged Lalchand Asram and Parsram Haribab with selling liquor during the Mohurrum holidays in contravention of the Abkari Act. The two accused were arrested at Grant Road and on their room being searched over seven bottles of country liquor were found therein. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 75 each with the option of undergoing one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

## KATHIAWAR PRINCE'S WEDDING.

### Festivities at Dharangadhra.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARANGADHRA, Dec. 14.

The marriage of the Thakore Saheb of Dhamottar with the Kuvari Saheb of K. S. Doonger Sinhji was celebrated here on the 8th instant with great rejoicings and grandieur. The Thakore Saheb of Dhamottar with a party of about 80 men consisting of his sardars, officers and others arrived here on the evening of the 8th. The railway station and the station yard were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and presented a spectacle of stir and enthusiasm. The Thakore Saheb, just as he alighted from the train, was accorded a hearty reception by the Dewan Saheb and others present. He was profusely garlanded and then the Dewan Saheb introduced the officers and Bhayats of the State to him.

The marriage ceremony was performed on the same night at-2-30 a.m. in the marriage *Mandap* within the Zenana gate. While the ceremonies were in progress, the bridegroom's party and the Bhayats and officers of the State were entertained with music etc., in the Durbar Shamiana. A *feu-de joie* was fired to announce the *Hast-Melap* ceremony by H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb's military troops. H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb and the Dewan Saheb attended the ceremony all throughout.

## FIRE AT BYCULLA.

### HOUSE ABLAZE IN RIPON ROAD.

A fire broke out on Monday night at about half past twelve in a bungalow belonging to Dr. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer E. Ward, situated on Ripon Road, Byculla.

The building was rented to a Borah who used the ground floor for storing electrical apparatus etc. and the upper floor was occupied by a Parsi lady named Mrs. Ashburner.

The alarm was raised by a European resident of Nagapada, who seeing the flames rang the street fire alarm at Parsi Statue.

The fire engines from Byculla, Haines Road, Babula Tank, Chinchpokli, Mandvi and Gwalior Tank repaired to the scene and had the flames completely under control in about forty minutes. The building being an isolated, detatched one, there was not much fear of the fire spreading.

A large crowd had collected as is always the case on such occasions to witness the fire and the Police had ample work in keeping the spectators at a safe distance so as not to impede the work of the firemen.

The building is insured for Rs. 7000 with the Central Insurance Company. The damage caused by the fire, the origin of which is not known, isestimated at about Rs. 20,000.

## DEAD INFANT IN RUBBISH HEAP.

A Municipal sweeper, whilst engaged in sweeping the streets near Musjid Bunder came across a bundle in a heap of rubbish lying in a passage between two houses in Samuel street. He picked it up and on opening it found to his surprise the dead body of an infant male child. He delivered the bundle to the Police. The body was taken to the morgue where Dr. A. Powell examined. He found abrasions and finger impressions round the neck and other marks characteristic of strangulation on the body. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the, corner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of the dead child when the jury returned a verdict of death caused by strangulation but by whom and under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A meeting of members of the Medical profession will be held in the Union Rooms on Thursday the 18th December, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), when Dr. R. C. Muthu M. D., M. R. C. S., Physican, Mendip Hills Sanatorium, Wells, Somerset, will give his experience of the Sanatorium Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

## AN EXPERIMENT ON COWS.

An interesting experiment was recently performed at the Kansas Agricultural College to determine the relative result of kind and unkind treatment upon cows. There cows were trated kindly, and were found to give an average of 36lb., of milk with 4.3 per cent of butter fat. Later, these same cows were frightened by jumping at them, howling at them and striking them while they were eating. It was found at milking that they produced only 23lb., of milk containing 3.4 per cent of butter fat. Three other cows tested gave 31lb., of milk containing 4.2 per cent of butter fat under kind treatment. They were driven into a field and the dogs were allowed to bark at them and chase them. As a result they averaged only 23lb., of milk, with 3.6 per cent of butter fat.

* * *

Tincowry Lali Sen, a Bengali of about 30 years of age, residing at Madan Gopal Lane, appeared handcuffed before the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, the other day. He related a somewhat remarkable story, and appeared to be strange in his behaviour, but expressed himself in remarkably good English. Holding up his hands he said that he had been handcuffed forty-five days ago by his uncle, stepmother and other relatives who were determined to kill him. Besides the handcuffs, he had on each wrist a strong hand of iron. The matter is under enquiry.

## SMOKE HELMETS.

### NEW TYPE FOR FIRE BRIGADE.

The comparative tests which have been carried out for the London Fire Brigade by Dr. J. S. Haldane have resulted in the adoption for the brigade work of a new type of smoke helmet, says "The Times." Formerly, use was made of a German helmet to which the necessary oxygen was supplied by means of a pump and flexible tube.

The design which has been found to give satisfactory results in tests has been evolved by Messrs. Siebe, Gorman, and Co., from the helmet that hsa found large employment in colliery work, from which, however, it differs in certain important details.

The apparatus is self-contained, the man using it carrying a reserve of oxygen in a steel cylinder at 1,800lb. per sq. in. pressure. The supply is controlled by a reducing valve which admits the gas at the rate of 2 litres a minute into the breathing bag, which contains a supply of caustic soda. The function of the caustic soda is to take up the carbonic acid gas which is expired, and thus it is possible, subject to the admission of the necesary supply of oxygen, for the same air to be used over and over again. In the event of a breakdown of the reducing valve an emergency valve comes into operation and enables oxygen to be drawn direct from the cylinder.

It appears to be the intention of the fire brigade authorities to give special attention to the training of a number of firemen in the use of these helmets and to have these men in readiness at certain stations to proceed to fires of such a nature as to call for the use of the smoke helmets. It is understood that it is intended to extend the supply of these special helmets to other stations in the future, but that meanwhile a less expensive smoke equipment will be maintained at London fire stations generally.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ldi for the day ending 15th December 1913.

| LIABILITIES. | 15th. Dec. Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs. | |
| ,, Paid up .. .. .. .. .. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund .. .. .. .. .. | 1,00,000 |
| Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank .. .. .. .. .. .. | 41,24,000 |
| Current Deposits .. .. .. .. .. | 4,39,000 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. .. .. | 58,000 |
| | 62,21,000 |

| ASSETS. | |
|---|---|
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities .. .. | 23,44,000 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised securities .. .. .. .. .. | 27,53,000 |
| Local Bills Discounted .. .. .. .. | 55,000 |
| Office Furniture and Fittings .. .. .. | 26,000 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. .. .. | 48,000 |
| Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc. .. .. .. | 9,95,000 |
| | 62,21,000 |

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and may never
occur again.

B
Assortment B.
10 Twin-sided European Records 12″
12 Twin-sided European Records 10″

C
Assortment C.
24 Twin-sided
European Records 10″

D
Assortment D.
20 Twin-sided
Indian Records 12″

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# LONDON LETTER.

## SOCIAL TOPICS.

## THE KING AND THE COLLIERIES.

## NEW CLUBS IN BOHEMIA.

## THE TANGO IN SOCIETY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Their Majesties the King and Queen are on a visit to the Earl of Durham at Lambton Castle. Very little news transpires as to their movements, both the King and Queen being anxious to study the conditions of the mines and the mining industry as quietly as possible. How completely Lord Durham's historic home is surrounded by coal mines may be realised from the fact that years ago there were signs of a collapse under the Castle itself, and this led to the rapid bricking up of a disused mine. It also accounted for the restoration of a great part of Lambton Castle.

One of the most distinguished of English men of science, has passed away by the death of Sir Robert Ball. Too much is known of his life and work as an astronomer to require repetition in this letter, but his personality was so original and his geniality so marked that I cannot pass by his death without comment. He did not by any means suggest genius or intellectual force on first appearance, being an honest, homely, round-faced gentleman, more suggestive of a city alderman than a man of science. In many quarters it is stated that he left the position of Astronomer Royal of Ireland to become a Cambridge Professor. But such was not the case. The position of "Royal Astronomer for Ireland" was a purely honorary one that attached to his professorship at Trinity Hall, Dublin. Sir Robert was a wonderful lecturer and could fix his facts in his pupils minds by striking anecdotes and astonishing analogies.

### HOTELS AND NIGHT CLUBS.

It is said that a number of the most prominent Hotel proprietors in London are agitating for a police campaign against the many fashionable clubs that are springing up and which are able to evade with impunity the arbitrary rule of 12.30 "lights out" imposed upon all restaurants by Scotland Yard. The increasing vogue of "night clubs" make them a very serious menace to the supper business of most of the famous eating places, and Londoners are becoming very restive at being told to go home as soon as the clock has struck midnight by the doubtless well-meaning authorities. At any rate, the restaurants and hotels are feeling the exeats of the counter-attractions of clubs where men and women can eat and drink and be merry through the small hours if they feel so disposed, and are going to do their best to shut them up or else try and have the licensing laws altered in their favour.

To the list of "after hour" resorts two have been added during the last week. These are "Murray's Club," situated where the once-famous Blauchard's Restaurant used to command middle Regent Street from its sheltering corner of Beak Street, and the Lotus Club that is exactly opposite the historic portals of the Garrick Club which also gives its name to the street in which it stands. Murray's premises are spacious and beautiful. It has a very large supper and dancing room below the level of the street and is approached by an imposing stairway of light carved oak, and a grill room in Georgian style on the first floor. The hangings and decorations below stairs are *rose du-Barrie* and light oak. Above dark wood and warm-hued tapestry prevails. In the grill room you may wear tweeds and smoke a pipe and your feminine companions may be as conventional or the reverse as they desire in the way of costume. But below the stairs only "evening dress" may be worn and everybody is very smart and rather expensive. However you get delightful surroundings, beautiful food and excellent entertainment, so it is well worth the money, and "Murrays" is a place to be seen.

The second club of the week however is perhaps even more alluring than its Regent Street confrere. "The Lotus" is smaller perhaps, but it is a daintier, lighter style than Murray's, and because of its size it is rather more difficult of entrance. Its founder is Mr. F. H. Payne, who is the only man who has ever had sufficient enterprise to make the big buildings of Earl's Court Exhibition a paying proposition during the winter season. His skating and dancing "Palaces" are realising mints of money during these cold months. Mr. Payne has started "The Lotus" under the happiest circumstances. It is charmingly gay in its general effect, and, although sure to become a favourite resort of the *jeunesses dorees*, or "nuts" of the period, and the loveliest and liveliest of the musical comedy belles, it is also possessed of a certain atmosphere of elegance and refinement that will make it popular with a section of aristocratic society who also like to "see life" and be amused after midnight. There are two floors to the "Lotus Club," and there is a capital orchestra in each room, as well as lots of dancing and singing and general merriment.

The food is perfect and the wines beyond reproach. Also prohibitive charges for either are not made, for Mr. Payne is wise in his generation, and with the restaurant manager, Gustave, (whose knowledge of the "pleasures of the table" knows no limit) has arranged a scale of charges that is within the compass of even the average pocket. Altogether "The Lotus" is a place that no visitor to London should miss. The authorities there have an excellent system by which you can become a member for a month, but of course "seconders" are required and the committee is necessarily strict. This short membership should however, be of great convenience to visiting Anglo-Indians.

### THE TANGO.

While on the subject of night clubs one may draw attention to the progress that is being made by the Tango dance in London. For some time its acknowledgement as a dance for general indulgence was confined to those more or less Bohemian institutions that are becoming so much more numerous in London. Then here and there it was, quite recently introduced into a few private drawing rooms; those of the openly unconventional among the upper and middle classes. Now we hear that it is to be permitted at the coming Albert Hall ball to which I referred in a recent letter. After all the slowness of its development has been largely due to the fact that it is a dance, not easily learned by Englishmen and women. If its popularity has been slow in growth, I cannot help feeling that it will not last long.

The arrival of the Tango has caused gossips and lovers of *olla podrida* to reflect on what we have been told by our grandmothers of the excitement that raged through London Society a hundred years ago when the waltz was introduced. People were not so tolerant, nor so gentle in shewing disapprobation in those days as they are now. It must be borne in mind that we were much more insular in those days than we are now and that the waltz was of distinctly continental origin and pioneered here under the auspices of foreigners. When it was introduced at Almacks the opposition was very violent, but at last it was countenanced at Devonshire House and so the foreigner triumphed.

### AN ACTOR'S MEMORIES.

Theatrical memory is fortunately not always so short as that in other walks of life whatever the supercilious may say [illegible] on "ephemeral" art. Although to [illegible] esent generation the announcement [illegible] r. Mark Melford has decided to retire from the stage may only suggest the loss of a deservingly popular actor of music hall sketches, there are those among us who remember that excellent and amiable gentleman as the author of some very popular plays. In the days when the London public were not above enjoying rollicking farce and the nondescript term "farcical comedy" had not yet been invented Mr. Mark Melford wrote the most successful play of its kind ever produced. This was "Turned Up," which ran at the old Strand Theatre, and made the late Mr. Willie Edouin famous as a comedian. Mr. Melford's reputation as an actor was never equal to that he enjoyed as an author and it used to be said that he would often handicap his own work by insisting on undertaking the production and the leading part. Mr. Melford, like many other successful writers is a Portsmouth man, bred and born. His wife an extremely pretty lady, who has proved as an actress and helpmate generally of great assistance to his career, is a cousin of Miss Julia Neilson.

### A COCKNEY OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Parliament, the Stage, the law, and last but certainly not least the Church, may have their celebrities who are often before the public, but there are many men and women about London, known to all and sundry, whose names are scarcely ever seen in print. Such a one was Mr. William Brass, whose death at Brighton at the age of 67 finds a modest place among the obituary advertisements in the daily papers. Mr. Brass was in many ways a remarkable man, and despite his open-handed nature has probably left a fortune running into a million or more. Large blocks of buildings in the City were his, and in the West End his property in Regent Street and elsewhere, should alone have rendered him one of the richest speculative builders in the country. Mr. Brass, familiarly known as "Billy" Brass was a true cockney of the old school. In London and Brighton he was well known, but he had not much use for foreign places nor country life. "Ye olde Gambrinas," that famous rendezvous for real Munich beer near Regent Street, or the Cafe Royale were good enough for him in London, while in Brighton he was everywhere and knew everyone. Hale, hearty, thickset, he was thoroughly English, a good hearted self-made man, innocent of snobbery and making no attempt to disguise his humble origin. Few appealed to him in vain.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Much debate is being carried on over the future home of the University of London and it seems as though Somerset House, for long the centre of the Inland Revenue department in the Strand may be chosen. Somerset House is one of the most historic buildings in London and was originally built on a palatial scale by the celebrated Duke of Somerset, who was Lord Protector in the reign of Edward VI. When I say originally built, it would be more correct to say the original palace was built, for very little of the Ducal edifice remains. The great Protector despoiled much church property to build his mighty home and many church dignitaries were obliged to seek a roof elsewhere. The present building was built in 1776 and was the first home of the Royal Academy. It also at one time was the home of the Royal Society before Whitehall became so lined with stately government buildings, other departments of state, besides the inland revenue were conducted from Somerset House. Seen from the River Thames, it is certainly one of the grandest of our public buildings.

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The Karachi Indian Merchants Association, in reply to the Government, advocates legislative restriction of banking operations as a safeguard against dishonesty and incapacity, does not think that such restriction should be applied to shroffs or personal bankers who are classed apart from banking companies.

Some time ago the Government of India forwarded to the Punjab Government some correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of High Court Judges accepting fees for the conduct of University Examinations. It was pointed out that the objections to High Court Judges accepting such fees applied equally to Judges of the Chief Court to conduct University examinations, or to accept fees for so held to apply. We do not know to what extent the practice of accepting such fees has obtained among High Court Judges, but as it has never been the custom for Judges of the Chief Court conduct University examinations, or to accept fees for so doing, the Honourable Judges will have no difficulty in complying with the wishes of the Secretary of State.—"C. & M. Gazette."

# HOSTEL FOR WOMEN.

## THE OPENING BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

## LORD CURZON'S TRIBUTE.

There was a charming and pathetic little ceremony, writes a contemporary, on Saturday (Nov. 22nd) when Queen Alexandra formally opened the Mary Curzon Hostel for Women in King's Cross-road, which has been established in memory of the late Countess Curzon, who died in 1906, Lady Curzon was, as Earl Curzon remarked in the course of an eloquent speech, honoured by Queen Alexandra's friendship Another friend, the Duchess of Marlborough, was also present; it was she who suggested what form the memorial should take.

Queen Alexandra was dressed in a black velvet costume and a small black hat. She wore a fur stole and carried a large fur muff. She was accompanied by Princess Victoria, and she received a warm welcome from the large crowd who had gathered in the neighbourhood of the building. On entering the building she was presented with a large bouquet of orchids and lilies by the oldest inmate of the hostel, which has now been open for about four weeks. The ceremony took place in the kitchen, a spacious and airy apartment with tiled walls. At one end of the room a dais has been erected, and among others seated on this were the Duchess of Marlborough, Earl Curzon, Lord Desborough, Mr. Cyril Cobb, the chairman of the London County Council, the Mayor of Finsbury, and Lady Cynthia and Lady Alexandra Curzon.

The Duchess of Marlborough, in welcoming the Queen, said that this was the first of a long line of similar hostels which would be erected to the memory of Lady Curzon, and she hoped that every woman coming into the hostel would learn to bless the name of Lady Curzon.

### OBJECT OF THE BUILDING.

Lord Curzon said that, he might, perhaps, he allowed to supplement the kind and beautiful words of the Duchess of Marlborough by a few sentences explanatory of the object of the building. It was now more than seven years since Lady Curzon died, but during her short life she had done her best to alleviate the lot of women. She was loved by many women; many women held her name blessed, and when she died he was anxious to erect some memorial which would commemorate that particular aspect of her life and character—something more living than marble or brass, something she would have taken an interest in, and something that her children might take an interest in. He was anxious, too, that it should be in London and dedicated to the cause of women. The Duchess of Marlborough, a great friend of his wife and president of the National Association for Women's Lodging Homes, who had acquired a deep sympathy for the poor women of London, suggested to him that they might obtain premises in the great northern part of London where they could establish a home for women on the lines perhaps of the Rowton Houses for men.

Lord Curzon then described the accommodation of the hostel. There are 49 cubicles for single women and six larger rooms—called mothers' rooms—which will accommodate children as well. The charge made is 6d. a night, or 2s. 6d. a week. The inmates can cook their own food in the kitchen or they can be supplied with food by the staff. Large private bath-rooms are provided, where a woman may enjoy a steaming hot both and clean towels for the modest sum of one penny. A cup of soup costs a penny a hearty breakfast may be had for 2d., or a good dinner for 4d. Respectable poor women—such as domestic servants out of a situation or working women—are the classes catered for, though no one is refused. Some stay but one night. "Just a little halting place in the hard journey of life," said Lord Curzon. Every cubicle is full already, and it is hoped that the establishment will prove self-supporting.

In declaring the hostel open Queen Alexandra said:—

> I have great pleasure in declaring this building open in memory of your beloved wife, who did so much for the good of th poor.

Mr. Cyril Cobb and the Mayor of Finsbury made short speeches thanking Queen Alexandra for opening the hostel.

Lord Curzon then conducted the visitors round the building, in which the Queen was obviously much interested. Before leaving her Majesty signed the visitors' book in a bold hand, "Alexandra, November 22, 1913." Her signature came first in the book, and Princess Victoria was the next to sign.

As Queen Alexandra drove away Lord Curzon held up his hand and cheered her—an example which was quickly followed by the large number of people in the street.

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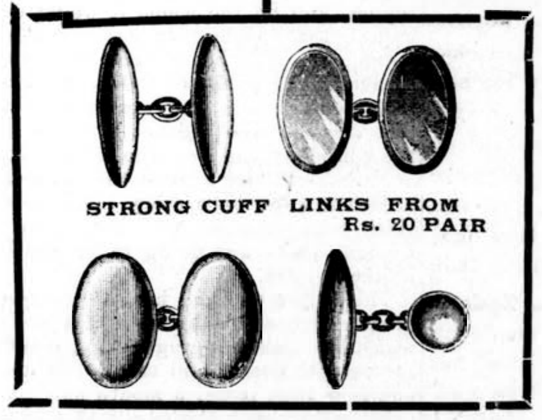

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# CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

◆

## THE BOOM IN COAL SHARES.

## BENGAL COAL FOR NEW ZEALAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

There has been a great boom in coal shares during the past week, and although the New Zealand strike may not be entirely the cause of it, I expect it has had something to say to it. For, as there is a labour dispute going on in New Zealand, and as Australia is governed by a Labour Ministry, and as the coal mines in Australia are owned and worked by the State, it has followed that the Australian coal mines are closed at present to the New Zealand Government. In its extremity, that Government has acordingly thought of poor old India, and whereas in the ordinary course Australian coal has of ten been dumped down in India, we now find Indian coal going down south to the tune of 30,000 tons, for which quantity an order was placed in Calcutta a few days ago by the New Zealand Government. Of this quantity 20,000 tons has already been despatched, and the remaining 10,000 tons will not be long in following. The New Zealand Government was particularly fortunate in giving the order at the time it did, for, as the *Statesman* informed its readers on Sunday, the financial crisis up-country had led to refusal of delivery of coal by contractors, and the collieries had therefore an unusual quantity lying on their hands ready for immediate shipment, while for the some reason the railways had any amount of rolling-stock waiting to be used. What Bombay is losing on the swings, therefore, Calcutta is making on the roundabouts. I am afraid the good citizens of this place are not nearly so anxious for the New Zealand trouble to end as they ought to be.

### CALCUTTA ROADS.

President Lincoln used to say, I believe, that you can't fool all the people all the time, and he might have added that you can't please all the people all the time. In Calcutta we have been grousing for years about our roads—their badness, their dustiness, their chronic condition of being "up". By dint of infinite effort, and jogging, the Corporation was roused out of its habitual apathy to do something to the roads, and it is really beginning to get a grip of them. Tar-macadam is coming in for most of the principal throughfares, and the result is a notable diminution of dust. Do you think the public is pleased? Not a bit of it—at least, not all of it. There have been tremendous grumbles all this cold weather because the roads are now so slippery that the horses can't keep upright upon them. Horse-owner after horse-owner (we still keep a few speciemen of this rapidly diminishing class here—have you many on your side?) has written to the papers denouncing the roads and the makers of them, and demanding that the surface shall be made less slippery. A correspondent writing to the *Statesman* points out rather neatly that the requirements of a good road are complex. They are reasonability of first cost of maintenance, noiselessness, dustlessness in dry weather, and mudlessness in the rains. "A little reflection will, I think, convince any thinking person that the attainment of the last three conditions means that a road must have a smooth, and consequently a more or less slippery surface." Then he goes for the people who drive about in Calcutta. It is quite clear, he says, that most of them did not know one end of a horse from another until they came to this City of Palaces, and he swears, from his own observation, that they are nearly all most unskilful men and women with the whip. He suggests that accidents to horses will be greatly minimised, in spite of the slipperiness of the streets, if the drivers of tum-tums will only take a few lessons in how to hold the "ribbons"—fancy using this old word nowadays—and also if their horses' shoes were fashioned with heels! What next?

### THE CALCUTTA SCOTTISH.

It has practically been settled that there is to be a kilted corps of Scottish volunteers in Calcutta, and that it is to be called the Calcutta Scottish. The very first action of the promoters has been to pass a self-denying ordinance, refusing to enlist any Scotsman who has been a member of any other local corps within the year. This indicates that they have no desire or intention of poaching upon the preserves of other corps; and it is to be hoped that they will adhere to this resolve; but when you have men like Mr. F. H. Stewart, our new sheriff, intimating their intention of serving in the ranks of the Calcutta Scottish, it looks as if there is likely to be a pretty considerable run upon the corps. Another significant remark was let fall by Colonel Tyrie, the Commandant of the Cossipore Artillery, who said he was a Scotsman first, and a Commandant second. I have no doubt that is how other Scottish volunteers will feel about the new company—for that is all it is at present, 107 men having intimated their intention of throwing in their lot with it.

### THE TWO FREE DAYS.

Six months ago, with a view to relieving the really serious congestion at the jetties, the Port Commissioners introduced a rule allowing only two free days instead of three as heretofore without charging wharf rent to importers. They now claim, in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, that the effect of the rule has been salutary, and that the congestion has been much less. "It is true", they admit, "that there has been a considerable increase in the amount of wharf rent realised as compared with the charges which would have been realised under the old rules; but, from an analysis of the figures and of the information collated with a view to the further consideration of the matter, the Commissioners are satisfied that these additional charges were avoidable, being incurred by importers who intentionally used the jetty premises for storage purposes, and that they were not due to any difficulties in the way of effecting clearances within the free time."

Talking of the Port, the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, has been elected by the Chamber of Commerce as the second representative (the Hon. Mr. Monteath, the President, being the first) upon the Port Development Committee. The other candidates were the Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod, the Hon. Mr. W. A. Lee, and Mr. H. D. Wood, of the Arracan Co. The last-named probably finished a long way down the course, but Mr. McLeod and Mr. Lee are no mean rivals, specially the latter, who has come very much to the front during the past year or two as a level-headed business man, and a statesmanlike counsellor in all matters affecting the larger aspects of trade and commerce.

### "REVUES," ETC.

Mr. Bandmann's Revue company met with a great reception on its opening night some ten days ago. But a gentleman named "Thespis" has been writing to the papers to protesting against the hideous vulgarity, as he calls it, of the performance, and the crime against the "unities" of the drama involved in "placing" the actors and actresses in the audience, and then taking up on to the stage. This letter has called forth vivacious replies, and on the whole it would certainly appear that, rightly or wrongly the Bandmann, "reveue" has caught on with the theatre going public of Calcutta. I am told that, with people who went there for the first time, or who had not heard of the gag, the episode of the lady who rises in the audience and exclaims against the conduct of her husband, went down every time. Several of them have assured me that they really thought there was going to be another row at the theatre.

This frame of mind has, of course, been greatly assisted by the theatrical assault case which has been dragging its slow length along for several weeks, and seems no nearer an end now than it did a month ago. Without commenting upon the merits of a case which is still *sub-judice* as I write, I am certainly entitled to remark that the public is sick and tired of the business, and that Mr. Justice Holmwood hit the nail on the head when it came before him on the application by Mr. Langford James for a transfer. "It is a trumpery case," said the learned Judge; and that is the universal opinion, whether Mr. Moller or Mr. Melbourne was the aggressor.

So Calcutta is to have the first experience—real, live experience that is—of Miss Maud Allan. This is as it should be. I haven't heard about the booking, but when the opening night comes, I have no doubt that we shall see many present who signed the round robin protesting against her appearing at all in India!

### BENGALI ORGANIZATION.

It is pleasing to find the encomium passed last week by Mr. Lyon upon the organization carried by the Calcutta students into the flood-stricken districts of Burdwan and Bengal re-echoed by the Rev Mr. Holland in a letter which has just been quoted in the *Times*. Mr. Holland has only been a short time in Calcutta but he has already made a niche for himself in the affection and esteem of Bengalis, old and young.

### THE SYMPATHETIC PADRE.

In Mr. Hollond and Mr. Milburn we have two clerics, Anglicans, like Mr. Andrews, and like him overflowing with real and practical sympathy for their Indian fellow-citizens. Mr. Milburn's utterance at last week's demonstration in the Town Hall was one of the most notable that the present crisis has evoked throughout India. "Loyalty," he said, among other things, "must not be one sided. England must be loyal to India, just as much as India should be loyal to England." It is curious, by the way, that nowadays the Christian minister of sympathy and insight must always be looked for among the Anglicans. A generation ago it would have been safe to look to Cornwallis Square for such men. But the Scottish Churches College has stumbled upon other days and traditions.

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# A PROGRESSIVE BOMBAY COMMUNITY.

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## THE PATHARE PRABHUS.

The Pathare Prabhus, of Bombay—a branch of the great Hindu Community who have latterly been earnestly striving to set their social institutions in order,—celebrated the Silver Jubilee of their "Social Samaj" on Saturday. The Samaj is an educational institution of the community started in 1888 with the object of promoting their educational and social advancement. For this purpose, weekly meetings are held at which various non-political subjects affecting their well-being are discussed. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill who presided over Saturday's celebration referred to the prominent part which this body had played in the Social movement in Bombay. "The courage, frankness and absence of hypocrisy with which they had set forth their troubles and trials, the setbacks they had suffered, he said "were the highest augury for the future. During the last twenty-five years, there had been an all round awakening and a movement towards self-realisation and self-expression. And, just as in the case of their community there have been differences of opinion, rifts and squabbles, and a general division of parties into progressives and moderates. In the wider field of politics this process had given rise to alarms and excursions to much talk, and on the whole a great deal of good."

The pouring of the new wine of western learning into the old bottle of Indian philosophy and tradition naturally produced a fermentation which made for progress. The experiences of the Samaj are on a larger scale the experience of India. As Mr. Hill put it, the Silver Jubilee marks the entrance of the community into a stage of wider and more cosmopoliton usefulness.

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**Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Bengal Nagpur Company, for a line of railway on 2 ft. 6 inches gauge from Drug, a station on the Bengal Railway, via Bastar and Jeypur to Salur, or to some other point on the Vizianagram extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway a distance of about 377 miles.**

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# BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

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## RECOGNITION OF SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held to-morrow afternon in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, when the fixing of the date for holding the B. A. examination under the old rules for the last time will be considered.

The Senate will then consider the following report made by Dr. H. H. Mann, and the Rev. Father Assmuth, who were deputed to inspect the Science Institute in connection with the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, with a wiew to reporting an its affiliation to the University in Science:—

1. The Science Institute is to be held almost entirely in a new building which has been constructed during the past three or four years specially for this purpose, and which forms one of the finest structures for this purpose in Western India. It consists of a two storey building and contains provision for teaching and research in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology (especially Botany), while there are certain rooms in the old buildings of the Gujarat College which are devoted to Science purposes.

There is to be a Biological Museum and a Herbarium in the main building of the Gujarat College,—and a botanical garden of about four acres, about ¼ mile from the College. These are very necessary, and we are glad to see that this necessity has been recognised. They are not yet developed however. We are of opinion that the accommodation which is arranged in the subjects indicated is excellent, probably on the whole, at least as good as and possibly better than in any other Institute at present in connection with the Bombay University. We think the numbers of students indicated above as representing the accommodation of the Laboratories are the limits for efficient working.

The equipment in apparatus, of the Institute has been on a very liberal scale.

The apparatus obtained is, on the whole, very good and suitable. The purchase of an epidiascope for the use particularly of the biological Department is being considered, and would much facilitate teaching. If we have any suggestion to make in this matter, we would urge the *gradual* spending of the remainder of the grant as necessities arise and impress themselves on the members of the staff, and not the immediate purchase of apparatus and materials on general considerations.

The library will be a very good one. The initial grants practically already expended have been as follows.—Chemistry, Rs. 3,000; Physics, Rs. 2,000; and Biology; Rs. 2,000.

And there is to be an annual grant as follows:—Chemistry, Rs. 600; Physics, Rs. 400; and Biology, Rs. 500.

The annual grant will be sufficient to keep the Libraries up-to-date but not to do anything serious to purchase of existing materials. A considerable number of journal literature has been obtained, and will be continued but in view of the very expensive nature of this class of literature, and yet its necessity, we would strongly urge that a system of co-operation in the purchase and use of such literature between the various Colleges with Science Departments in Western India should be arranged. It is impossibe within any expense likely to be capable of being made to make any College fully equipped in this respect,— and a system of co-operation is a necessity. The journal literature to be obtained in Biology is not yet fixed, and should we think, not be fixed until it is ascertained what is already available in other existing Institutions.

The staff, when the two assistant professors are appointed, will be large enough for some time to come,—and the members seem well qualified for their work. It would be much better if the professorships of Physics and Chemistry were separated, as, according to modern notions, it is almost impossible for a man to be sufficiently qualified in both subjects.

### TERMS OF RECOGNITION.

We would, therefore, beg to report that we are of opinion that the Science Institute at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, should be recognised by the University in Science as follows:—(1) For the Intermediate Examination in Science in groups of (*a*) Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry and (*b*) Physics Chemistry, and Elementary Biology. (2) For the B.Sc. Examination in groups of (*a*) Physics and Chemistry (*b*) Mathematics and Physics and (*c*) Chemistry and Botany.

We would also recommended that the College should be urged to limit the numbers of students as follows:—

1. Physics in the Intermediate Science—a maximum of thirty.
2. Physics in the B.Sc. course—a maximum of fifteen in each of the two years, or of thirty in all.
3. Elementary Biology in the Intermediate Science—a maximum of twenty-four.
4. Botany in the B.Sc. course—a maximum of twelve in each of the two years, or of twenty-four in all.

In Chemistry the provision of accommodation is so ample, that no limitation should be suggested.

In conclusion we would suggest respectfully for the consideration of the Syndicate that in view of the establishment of a first class science equipment in some branches as at Ahmedabad, the time has some when the recognition of the other Colleges should be overhauled, and that Colleges should not in future be recognised in Science generally but only in those subjects in which they are properly equipped and to the extent to which their equipment extends as has been suggested in the present case. We beg to suggest that an enquiry should be made at an early date as to the extent to which the present recognition should be limited in the future in existing Colleges.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—That the Gujarat College and Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad, be recognised in Science as follows:—(1) For the Intermediate Examination in Science in Groups of (*a*) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. (*d*) Physics, Chemistry and Elementary Biology. (2) For the B.Sc. Examination in groups of (*a*) Physics and Chemistry. (*b*) Mathematics and Physics. (*c*) Chemistry and Botany.

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# THE HIDDEN PLAGUE.

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The health of the Navy in 1912, shows, according to the annual statistical report, a continuous improvement as compared with the preceding five years. The case ratio was lower, and the average loss of service for each person compared very favourably with the five years' ratio and with that of 1911. The final invaliding ratios and the death ratio were only fractionally higher. The average number of men sick daily was 3,008,23, or 25,16 per thousand.

Venereal diseases were responsible for four deaths and 141 final invalidings, the 12,667 cases showing a decrease of 13.83 per 1,000 as compared with the preceding five years. The number of days lost to the service through these diseases was 269.210, and the average daily sick list 735.54. There was a general fall in the incidence of the diseases last year.

At a meeting of the Hidden Plague Commission evidence was given by Colonel Scott, Deputy Assistant Director-General of the Army Medical Department. The admissions to hospital in the United Kingdom, which stood at 224.5 per 1,000 of the forces in 1888, had dropped to 56.5 in 1912, he said. There were corresponding falls in the figures of constantly sick and invalids. He was not prepared to say whether the figures indicated a corresponding improvement in the civil population. He attributed the diminution in the Army figures to the greater abstemiousness and temperance.

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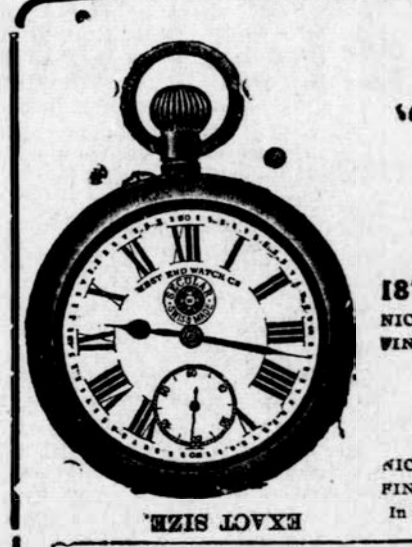

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## ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

◆

The *Hitabadi* understands that Babu Rabindranath proposes to give away his Nobel Prize money to the establishment and maintenance of an Brahmacharya Asram i.e. an Association for the celibate workers.

In regard to Swyny's appeal during his right as a European British subject, against the order of the Kottayam First Class Magistrate, the Travancore High Court has agreed with the Lower Court and has dismissed Swyny's petition.

Under the terms of the order of the District Judge, Lahore, a meeting of the creditors of the People's Bank was convened by the official liquidators, Messrs. Meugens and Dignasse to elect an advisory committee from among the creditors, whom the liquidators may consult.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council at Lahore on Saturday, next the Hon'ble Mr. Kashi Ram will ask the following question about the banking crisis:—"Is Government aware of the extent of injury caused or likely to be caused to the public and to trade and industries of the province by the present financial crisis, and if no help has so far been given, will Government be pleased to consider if it will extend a helping hand to relieve the situation, and in what manner?"

In view of the rioting that has attended the Mohurrum celebration at Agra and other stations in the plains it is of interest to note how little religious strife manifests itself in the hills. The hill people love a *tamasha* and readily join in festivals associated with other religions—and with the happiest results. In Darjeeling and many other hill stations there would have been no Mohurrum celebrations at all had not the Tibetans, Nepalese, Sikkimese and Kashmiris joined hands with the few Moslems resident there.

The second annual general meeting of the Hindu University Society and the meeting of the Committee of Management have just been held here with the Maharaja of Dharbhanga in the chair. The position of the Society up to the end of November showed the receipts including capitalised values of grants to be Rs. 42,38,720. The Maharaja of Darbhanga was re-elected President of the Committee and Sir Gurudas Banerji, Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, and Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya of Allahabad, Vice-Presidents, and Dr. Sunderlal as Honorary Secretary. A very representative committee was also elected and includes, the leading gentlemen of every province. The Amalgamation of the Central Hindu College Association with the Hindu University Society was finally decided on. The Nagwa site was found most suitable for a university being on the banks of the Ganges, and it was recommended that subject to the approval of Sir Harcourt Butler steps should be taken to acquire this site from its proprietors. The question of the appointment of a principal for the Central College will stand over for the present.

The marriage of Prince Shivaji Rao Gaekwar, second living son of Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, takes place on the 18th of this month at Baroda. The Prince is of about 23 years of age. He possesses fine physique and is a very handsome young man. He has passed the Intermediate examination of the Bombay University and is now studying at the Oxford University for the law degree. He intends becoming a barrister as well. He is fond of outdoor games and is popular at Oxford because of his cricket. He has often played for the Oxford University. It is interesting to note that Prince Shivaji Rao's elder brother and his sister were also married this year.

From the United Provinces the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma, Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra will be among those who will attend the Congress at Karachi. Sir P. Mehta and Mr. Wacha from Bombay, Babu S. N. Bannerji and Mr. B. N. Basu from Bengal and Lala Lajpatrai from the Punjab are certainties. R. B. Mudholkar from Berar, Messrs. S. Sinha and Mazharal Haque from Behar and Mr. Subbarao from Madras, are also expected to come. The presence of this phalanx of Congress veterans at the pendal must lend additional weight and importance to the deliberations of the Karachi Congress.

A new catalogue of the Delhi Museum, now located in the Mumtaz Mahal in the old Delhi palace, has been published. The institution was originally founded in 1868, but for many years, writes the Curator in a preface, was a strange example of all that a museum ought not to be. The first catalogue, compiled by some industrious Babu, was one of the greatest curiosities of all. The compiler conscientiously filled up all the columns so that shells appeared as "maunfactured in the occan," crocodiles as "manufactured in the river Jumna" and a lion as "manufactured in the wood." Lord Curzon sanctioned a reorganisation of this old *Ajaibgarh*, but the work was not started till 1907. The visit of the King-Emperor naturally gave a great impetus to it, and the museum now specialises on the history of Delhi in Moghal and Mutiny times.

Captain Bailey and Morshead in their adventurous journey up the Sanpo did a good deal more than solve the supposed mystery of the falls. They traversed a long stretch of country drained by the river and explored tracts to which many European travellers have turned longing eyes for years past. All but about thirty miles of the Sanpo, in its course to the Abor country, was seen and excursions were made into the hill country about it, wherever this was possible. New peaks must have been seen and marked down and a good idea obtained of the various massive ranges that were rightly conjectured to exist The two officers eventually turned due south and followed the Indo-Tibetan boundary, keeping to the west of the Aka country uptil they emerged at Odalguri, well to the west of Tezpur and 25 miles north of Mangaldai.

"Professor" Fox, who is better known in Sydney as "The Snake King" is on his way to Ceylon and India via Java in connection with the offer of reward by the possessing a secret antidote for the bite of Indian Government for a successful treatment for Tnake-bite. He is credited with a cobra, and believes that his experiments in Ceylon and India will be more successful as the venom of the cobra is not so deadly as that of the tiger snake.

The General Officer Commanding the Lucknow Division, wishes to keep a record of all ex-soldiers living in Lucknow and in the surrounding district in order that he may keep in touch with them, especially those in depressed circumstances. The General Officer Commanding therefore requests that all such ex-soldiers, whether in receipt of pension or not, will send their names and addresses to the Station Staff Officer, Lucknow, as soon as possible.

The Rangpur correspondent of the *Bengalee* relates the following curious story in connection with the recent visit of Lord Carmichael to that city. A certain member of a certain Literary Society after having finished his 'oration' in the garden party concluded as follows:—"Now, sir, I have done my duty towards you and it is for your Excellency to do yours to me." (He is a simple Babu and not a Roy Bahadur) at which Mr. Gourlay is reported to have said 'stop it' and others 'stupid.'

The recent conversion of an English peer to Mahommedanism is a reminder that the Mahommedans in England are sufficiently numerous and influential to support several places of worship. Three splendid mosques are in existence there. Those at Liverpool and Woking have long been noted for their exquisite appointments. Of more recent date is the one situated in Bayswater. The doors are gilded in a similar way to those of the world-famous Taj Mahal built by Shah-Jehan. In the East End there is a sacred temple of Al Ahmed, where the faithful meet once a year to go through a curious ceremony in honour of the Prophet.

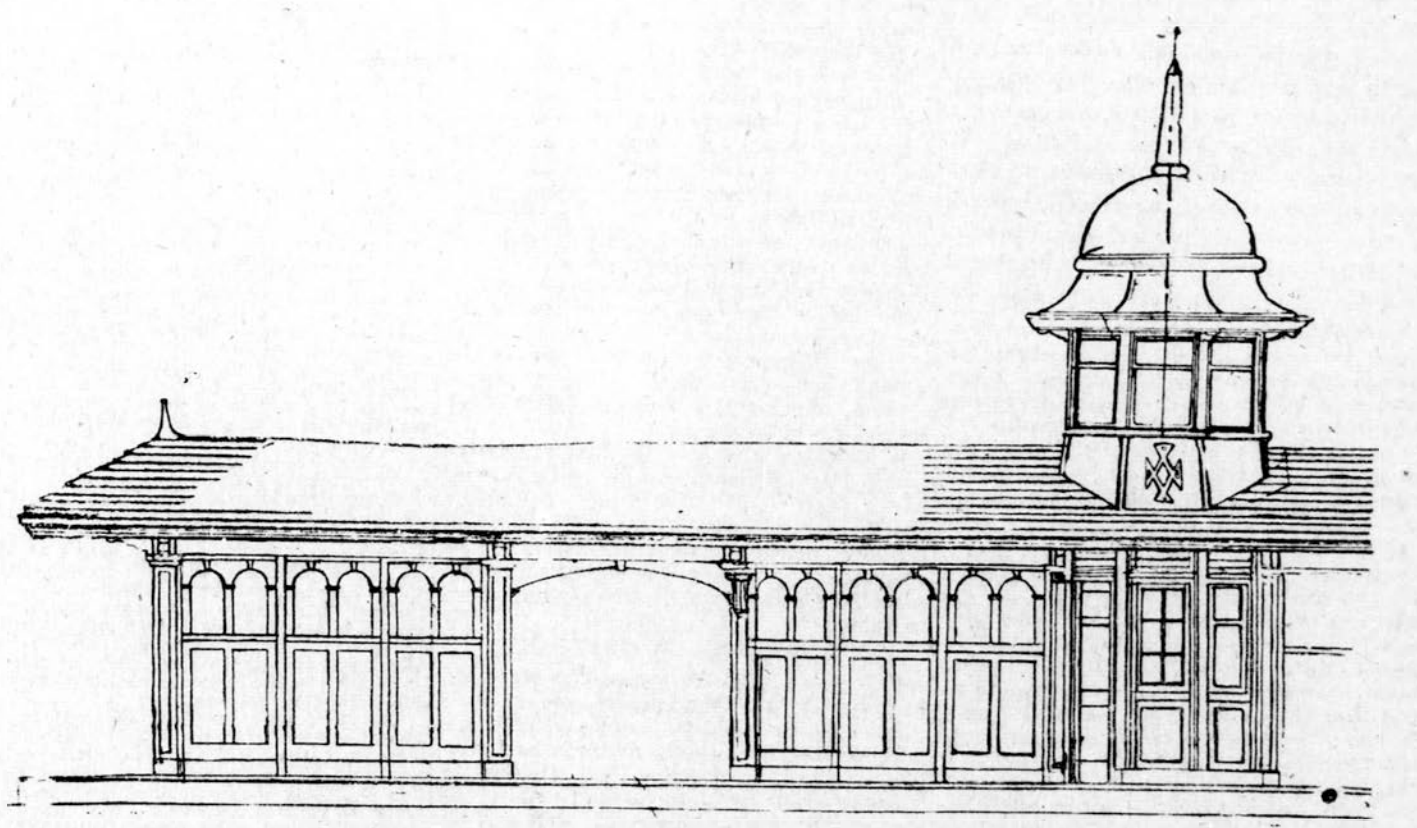
At a meeting of the Mysore Dharmavichara Sabha on 9th instant, Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnayya, A. Mahadeva Sastri, Lakshmipuram Srinivasacher, Narahari Jois and several other members of the Executive Committee of the Sabha considered the question of Social reform on Shastric lines, and resolved to appoint a number of priests to officiate at the indispensable ceremonies in the houses of such of the Europe-returned members of the Sabha as wish to remain within the pale of the Hindu community. They have appointed a small Committee to frame rules, settling the remuneration of priests and the position they should take in regard to the threats of social excommunication that dogmatic orthodoxy might make.

A Proclamation parade of troops in garrison at Delhi will be held on the 1st January.

The Indian Copyright Act, which is to be passed during the Delhi Session, will apply only to British India. If any Native State wishes to adopt it, says the "Pioneer," well and good, but there is not much printing and publishing of books etc., done in such States and copyright does not interest the Durbars to any extent.

Mr. Meugens presided at the meeting, and a number of gentlemen were elected, including Mr. Harkishen Lal and Sheikh Umar Baksh, directors of the People's Bank, and Pandit Balak Ram Pandya, of Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons auditors. Mr. Meugens explained that the gentlemen selected by vote would become actual members of the advisory committee only after receiving the sanction of the Court; he further said that a great deal had been said about unsympathetic official liquidation, but he assured the meeting that the liquidators have every intention of being as considerate as possible to all debtors of the Bank who may be unable to pay immediately, but who submit straightforward and honest proposals. Credit he said had been rudely shaken throughout India and were liquidators to force into insolvency all concerns which were unable to pay up immediately it would be merely aggravating the trouble to very little purpose.

## PLAN OF THE TRAMWAY REFUGE.



At Monday's meeting of the Corporation, it was resolved to provide a refuge at the Transfer Stations opposite the corner of Murzban Road.

## LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

◆

### HIS FIRST CAUSE CELEBRE.

The new Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs, has just completed, the first case of considerable length that has come before him since he took his seat on the High Court's bench, writes the Legal correspondent of the "Standard." For nine days out of the past three weeks he has been the cynosure of a widespread interest in the issues involved in a case bearing upon the honour of a London clergyman.

The case was one in which not only did the public take great interest, but it was especially notable from the lawyers' point of view as being the first one of importance to be tried by the new Lord Chief Justice. It was, therefore, closely followed by the very many people in legal circles interested in the new "Chief's" methods of procedure.

No judge of the High Courts has shown himself to be more patient, painstaking, or impartial in a public trial. His four hours' summing-up at the end of a nine day's hearing was a masterpiece of lucidity and judicial analytical skill. If is not too much to say that the Lord Chief Justice's recollection of dates astounded many of the learned counsel who were not engaged in the case, but who attended in court simply to hear the leading judge's first case.

Strong sidelights on the Lord Chief Justice's ideas of how trials ought to be conducted and other matters of public importance will be found in the following quotations from his remarks:—

I think secrecy in public trials is much to be deprecated.

I quite appreciate the reason for no disclosing the name (of a clergyman who was to be called as a witness.)

I much dislike keeping back names. That had better not be done in public trials.

Sir Rufus's expression of opinion is an important one in view of recent allegations of the suppression of names in certain cases in the courts. After the witness referred to had given his evidence the Lord Chief Justice made a point of saying:—"There is not the faintest suggestion of impropriety against this man."

The Lord Chief Justice's kindliness of heart was shown to a young girl witness whom he protected in every way from the "atmosphere" of the court, and complimented on the intelligent way in which she had given her evidence.

Although the case was of very great importance in its bearings upon the duties which have to be preformed by clergymen, doctors, and others who by their callings are brought into communication with women, the Lord Chief Justice, in a remarkable passage in his summing-up pointed out that in his view the test to be applied to them in such circumstances must be the same as for ordinary human beings—the business man or the professional man.

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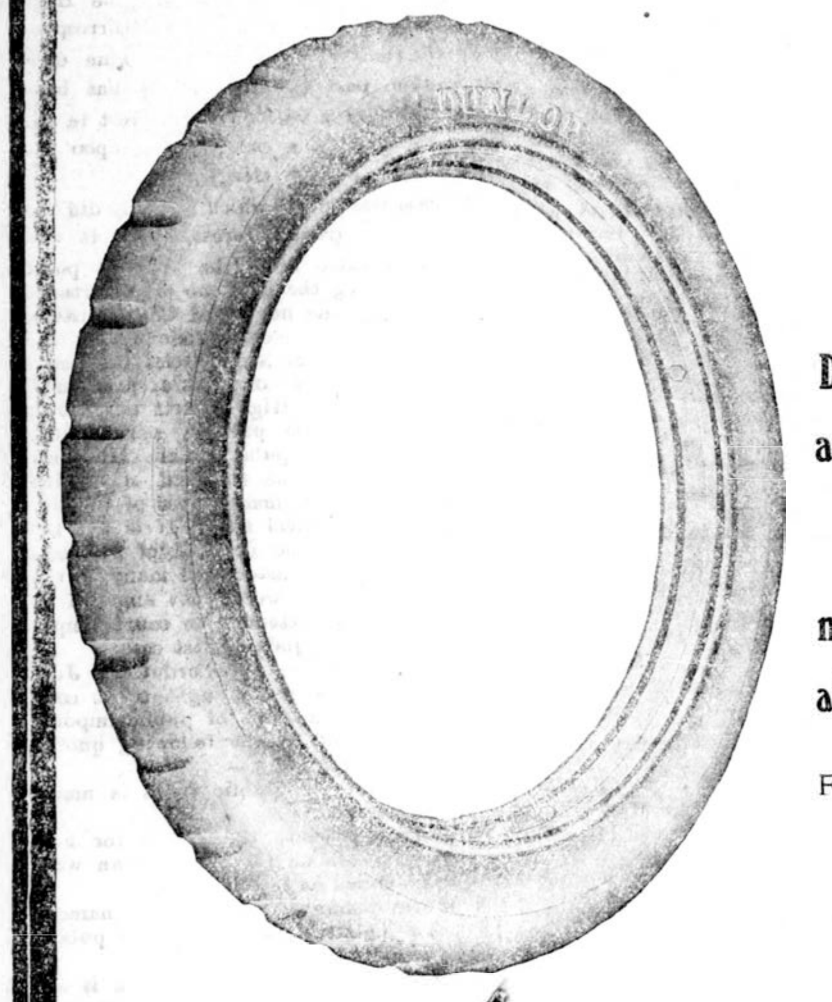

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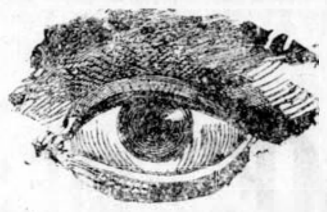

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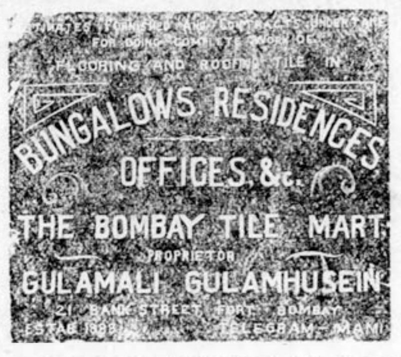

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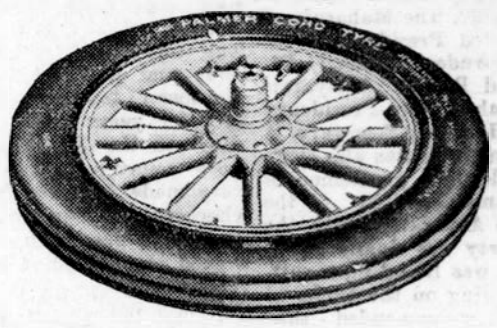

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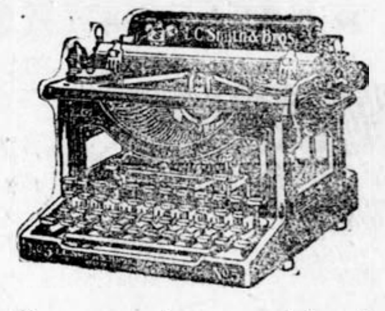

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